The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1906. NO. 17.

A LATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The postponement of the time of holding the Democratic State Convention this year till June 27 was a move dictated by strategic wisdom. It gives an opportunity for a survey of the field after the other parties have made ready their order of battle. As the Republican party in Pennsylvania is always promising reform and never making good except under pressure of revolt, it is the office of the minority to make revolt effectual. The 400,000 Democratic votes in the State are impotent as against a united opposition, but decisive of the result when the enemy is divided against itself. This year the Republican party is torn with faction. It is the season of Democratic opportunity.

The choice of Charles P. Donnelly for State Chairman, says the Philadelphia Record, follows the indicated desire of Colonel Guffey rather than the preference of the mass of the party. If the Democrats of the State, in considering Mr. Donnelly's active aid in the battle for reform last year, shall be willing to overlook some of his earlier lapses, all may be well. He is a trained and capable fighter, full of expedients. He will be sure to make trouble for his adversaries before the votes are cast and counted in November.

The triumphant election of State Treasurer Berry last fall has put new life into the State Democracy. It has conversely demoralized and disheartened the Republican leaders. Out of this alert and uncertain situation great good may come if the fruitage may be guessed by the blossoming.

LOCALS.

The Bellefonte Central Railroad Company has annulled two trains owing to short supply of coal.

The Scotia ore mines have been closed because of inability to get coal. A large number of men are idle.

One hundred thousand dollars were donated by Andrew Carnegie to be applied to the building of dormitories at Lehigh University.

The Bell Telephone Company are stringing new wires between Bellefonte and State College, the work is under the supervision of James Woomer.

Morris Runkle, the chief assistant of Produce Dealer Rockey, was a caller Tuesday. He travels over all parts of the county, and reports that in some sections oats and barley have been sown.

How names do change! According to Linn's Annals, Penns Creek had the Indian name of Kaar-on-den-hah, as per a deed of July 6, 1754. Afterwards it was called John Penn's Creek. Now it is simply Penns Creek.

Calamitous occurrences of magnitude have this virtue in them: They show how closely interknit are the various sections of this widespread continent. A blow at San Francisco is a blow at us all. The common motherhood of the Union never appears so real as in time of disaster.

Farmers have been improving their time well during the past week. The latter part of last week every tiller of the soil was in harness, plowing, harrowing and doing all kinds of farm work. The "onion" snow that fell Sunday night and Monday forenoon gave the farmer a breathing spell, although he was not anxious for a vacation.

Under the date of April 17, C. W. Stahl, Esq., writes thus: I moved from Des Moines, Iowa, to this place (Woodland, California), a few days ago and would like to have you send the Reporter to me at this place. This is a beautiful country, very productive. The farmers are making their first crop of hay, they cut five crops of alfalfa hay each year. It is like the first of June in either Pennsylvania or Iowa.

H. R. Smith, a graduate of the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, was in Centre Hall the latter part of last week in search of a location for business, but finding this town and Millheim supplied with men of this profession, he went to Lewistown. Mr. Smith is a native of Freeland, Luzerne county, and was directed to Penns Valley by Prof. Wm. R. Bray, of that place, who is so wonderfully impressed with this section because he made such a good find here.

The following is from the Belleville Times: Rev. C. L. McConnell, who served the Lutheran churches at this place and Yeagertown as pastor some years ago and more recently the church at Mifflinburg, is about to remove to North Dakota, where he will establish an independent Lutheran mission church while retaining ecclesiastical connection with the Central Synod of Pennsylvania. Quite a colony of Juniata county people are located in that section of country to which he is going and it is among them he will find a field of labor.

A MOUNTAIN FIRE.

Hundreds of Acres of Timber Land Burned Over on Nittany Mountain—Thousands of Dollars Damage to Young Timber.

Under control fire is a great and indispensable agent; beyond control it is one of the most destructive. This was proved last week when fire raged on Nittany Mountain, destroying thousands of dollars worth of young timber growing on the several thousand acres run over by the elements.

Numerous attempts were made by land owners to extinguish the furious flames, but at no time was any particular good done by their efforts. It was impossible to secure sufficient help to combat the steady march of the fiery column. Portions of the timber tract along the foot of the mountain were shielded for a time, but later the flames leaped the barriers and went merrily on.

Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, a slight rain fell, and extinguished the flames, performing a mission in a few minutes that to man was an impossibility.

The fire, which was possibly the most destructive on Nittany Mountain for many years, originated immediately north of Centre Hall, at the mountain's edge. Wednesday afternoon Jacob From set fire to a handful of grass and brush along his fence which bounds the mountain proper, and it was but an instant until the fire spread, and within a brief time the whole side of the mountain was enveloped in flames.

The sight at night was most beautiful and spectacular, and was watched for hours by the townspeople.

And what will be the consequences?

Lutheran Conference.

The Northern Conference of the Evangelica Lutheran church of Central Pennsylvania, will convene at Penn Hall Monday evening, May 7, and continue until Wednesday evening, May 9.

The following is the conference program:

MONDAY EVENING.

Sermon—Rev. L. N. Fleck; alternate, Rev. J. I. Stonecypher.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Devotional Services—Rev. H. C. Bixler.

Organization and business.

Augsburg Confession, Article X, of the Lord's Supper—Rev. D. R. P. Barry; alternate, Rev. W. H. Schoch.

Exegesis, Rom. vii, 14-18, Rev. W. M. Rearick; alternate, Rev. B. B. Uhl.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Conference business.

Discussion—Are Reforms Necessary in the Conduct of Funerals?—Rev. A. A. Parr; alternate, Rev. J. M. Rearick.

Discussion—Denominational Literature—Rev. C. T. Aikens; alternate, Rev. W. H. Schoch.

Discussion—The Typical Lutheran Worship—Rev. C. L. McConnell, D. D.; alternate, Rev. F. Aurand.

The Proper Observance of the Lord's Day—Rev. J. B. Guiney; alternate, Rev. H. C. Holloway, D. D.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Sermon—Rev. J. M. Rearick; alternate, Rev. D. B. Lau.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Prayer service.

Business.

Discussion—Is a Change in the System of Apportionment Desirable?—Rev. J. I. Stonecypher; alternate, Rev. C. L. McConnell, D. D.

Discussion—The Minister.

1. As a Preacher—Rev. H. C. Holloway, D. D.; alternate, Rev. W. M. Rearick.

2. As a Pastor—Rev. F. Aurand; alternate, Rev. C. T. Aikens.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Discussion—The Family.

1. Instruction—Rev. B. B Uhl.

2. Training and Discipline—Rev. H. C. Bixler.

3. Its Relation to the Church—Rev. D. B. Lau.

Children's Service—Rev. D. R. P. Barry and Rev. H. C. Bixler.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Sermon—Rev. W. H. Schoch; alternate, Rev. A. A. Parr.

Keith's Theatre.

Probably the leading attraction at Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this week is "The Broomstick Witches," a most pleasing singing and dancing act, although the acrobatic performances of Byers and Hermann also claim much attention. The bill is crowded with interesting features, among which are the following: Harry Gilfoil, in an enjoyable act of song and story; Polk, Kollins and the Carmen Sisters, great banjo quartet; Ward and Curran, in "The Terrible Judge"; Thorne and Carlton, in comedy; the Wilson Trio of conversational humorists; Byron and Langdon, in "The Dude Detective"; Kurtis and Fusse, with trained animals; Newman and Knowles, songs and imitations; McCrea and Poole, with sharp-shooting specialties.

Centre Reporter $1.00 a year.

[As previously announced, "Write-Ups" of men and women, natives of Penns, Georges or Brush Valleys, who are making life a success in other sections, will appear in The Centre Reporter from week to week. These contributions are made by a number of writers who have kindly consented to aid in conducting this department.—EDITOR]

REV. S. H. DEITZEL, MAYTOWN, PA.

"The noblest work on earth is to act on the soul; to inspire it with wisdom and magnamity, with reverence for God and love toward men." These are words spoken by an eminent divine in his charge upon the occasion of the ordination of a brother minister.

To feel this and to act upon it is the part of a mind conscious of the fact that the highest ideal in a man's life work is to preach the gospel. For a young man to have this conviction, and then, under the most discouraging circumstances, to put forth every effort to prepare and qualify himself for this calling is worthy of the highest commendation.

The subject of this sketch was the son of poor parents. Early in life he became impressed with the desire to enter the ministry. Having no prospects of being ever able to obtain a higher education beyond that afforded by the conviction that persistent perseverance will win, he made his first step in this direction by saving up sufficient money, earned by working on a farm, to attend a ten weeks term of select school, and prepared himself to teach. The two winters following ('83-'85) he taught public school, in the meantime attending school during the summer.

Having, by strict economy, saved enough money to continue his studies preparatory to entering college, he became a student at the Spring Mills Academy, continuing there until the fall of '87 when he entered the sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall College, at which institution he graduated in 1890. In the fall of the same year he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church, situated at Lancaster, graduating in 1893. As a help to provide financial means to continue his course of study while at college and in the seminary he worked in a store on Saturdays, canvassed for books and taught school during vacations. Of these summer terms taught one was at Tussey Sink, one at Pine Grove, two at Tusseyville, two at Pleasant Gap, three at Zion, and one at Palatinate College. At the latter place he was offered a permanent position, but declined, preferring to pursue the work of the ministry.

At the conclusion of his seminary course he was tendered a city mission charge, but on account of nervous physical condition, brought on by excessive work, he, by preference, accepting a country charge, which he believed would give him the much needed recreation of out-door exercise, at Pleasant Unity. After having served this charge three years, he was invited by the Cavetown charge of Maryland, to become a candidate for the pastorate there, which was then vacant. Refusing the first invitation he was urged a second time.

At this time he was suffering from what he supposed was rheumatism, and thinking a change of climate might be beneficial, he became a candidate, accepted a call and took up the ministerial work of the charge there in the winter of 1896. To the sincere regret of his many friends the supposed rheumatism turned out to be gangrene, requiring finally the amputation of a limb. After serving six years in this charge he accepted a call from the Maytown charge, where he is still located.

It may be in order here to state that since entering upon his present pastorate the membership of this charge has increased one hundred per cent.

Rev. Deitzel, in addition to being a successful pastor and an able preacher, has proven himself possessed of more than ordinary literary talent. Besides being a frequent contributor to the Re-

(Continued on foot of fifth column.)

INCIDENTS OF 1877.

Local Items Taken from the Centre Reporter of Interest to 1906 Readers.

[Note: The spelling of proper names is the same as found in the files of the Reporter.]

SEPTEMBER 13—Mr. Snook, the merchant, contemplates erecting a three-story brick building in Millheim.

D. Hess is building a new store house at Linden Hall.

A horse, saddle and bridle were stolen from Ellis Miller, of Madisonburg, last week.

D. J. Mitterling, of Tusseyville, has gone to Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

SEPTEMBER 20—The large axe factory of Mann & Co., at Mill Hall, was burned on the night of the 11th.

Joseph K. Moyer had the Centre Mills refitted by Adam Winkleblech, an experienced millwright.

At Coburn a town is being built up rapidly.

A very serious case of accidental shooting occurred a few miles from Farmers Mills, on 12th inst. Two sons of Daniel Weaver had started out with a shot gun to shoot squirrels, and the percussion cap being small for the tube, the older boy attempted to get it down by pounding with a pocket knife. While thus engaged, his brother, aged about ten years, stepped in front of the muzzle, just as a blow on the cap caused the discharge of the gun. The load completely shattered the boy's right arm above the elbow, and wounded him severely in the side. The arm was amputated by Drs. Van Valzah, Leitzell and Musser.

SEPTEMBER 27—John Dauberman, of Centre Hill, met with a serious accident on the 20th. While threshing with a separator at George Goodhart's, his left hand was caught by the cylinder, crushing the thumb and fingers. Dr. Neff dressed the wound.

Samuel Lytle got his leg badly bruised by being caught in the reaper while cutting clover seed in Henry Sankey's field, at Potters Mills.

Rebersburg, since the mail is carried by train, wants a daily delivery in that town.

The school board in Miles township awarded the schools thus: Stover's, John DeLong; Brungard's, J. C. Morris; Wolf's, G. W. Hosterman; Gramley's, George Frank; Rebersburg, J. R. Brumgard and C. L. Gramley; Harter's, C. O. Malory; Madisonburg, J. C. Burket and L. Leitzell. The salary is according to certificate, ranging from $22 to $33 per month.

Jerome Spigelmyer, who leased the Stone Mill, advertises that A. J. Reesman is his agent to sell flour in Centre Hall. Mr. Spigelmyer also conducts a general store at Stone Mill.

The late toll gate riot, in the Narrows, went through Union county court. Some forty witnesses were present. J. C. Motz was fined $75 and costs of prosecution; John Stoner was fined $25; and the rest of the party each $1. Mr. Motz had Holloway arrested and indicted for embezzlement.

Washington Shaffer, of Potters Mills, is about to flit to Missouri.

OCTOBER 14—The foundry at Hublersburg was totally destroyed. It was the property of George Swartz, and the loss was about $2000. The insurance expired about two weeks previous to the fire.

Excursion from Lewistown to Philadelphia, round trip, $3.60.

For once the road from Rebersburg to Kreamerville is made public. The road should be extended to Wolf's mill stand.

James and Cornelius Stover, of Rebersburg, are getting their houses plastered outside. Reuben Kreamer and T. R. Zeigler are digging cellars for new brick dwellings.

The postoffice at Spring Mills has been removed to Hicks & Bros. hardware store to bring it within the limit of the railroad.

Married—September 11, Michael F. Rossman and Miss Annie R. Wagner, both of Potter township . . . September 13, John W. Henney and Miss Lucy Deininger, both of Centre Hall. . . . September 11, James Hanna and Mrs. Margaret Harshberger, both of Gregg township . . . September 20, Wm. Henderson, of Port Matilda, and Miss Mary E. Heston, of Oak Hall . . October 4, Daniel H. Hastings and Miss Jane Rankin, both of Bellefonte.

H. G. Strohmeier built a new stone walk in front of one of his houses occupied by John Durst. Characteristic of the German, Mr. Strohmeier keeps his possessions neat and clean.

A BIT OF LAW.

A Fine of One Hundred Dollars is the Punishment for Carelessly Setting Mountains Afire.

The recent fire on Nittany Mountain naturally makes one feel like applying law, a bit of which is here quoted, the same having been enacted in 1891, May 14:

Section 3. Any person or persons who shall wilfully or carelessly cut bark from, or otherwise cut, burn or injure any tree, plant, shrub or sprout planted, growing or being on any land in this Commonwealth, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof first had, obtained, or who without such consent, shall kindle, or cause to be kindled, a fire on any forest or timber land in this Commonwealth, or who shall carry into or over any forest or timber land any lighted candle, lamp or torch, or other fire, without having the same secured in a lantern or other closed vessel, or who shall discharge or set off fire works of any kind on said land or among the trees thereon, *or who shall wilfully or carelessly burn or fire upon his or their own land, or that of others, any tree, brush, stubble or other combustible material whereby fire shall be communicated to the leaves, brush or timber upon any forest or timber lands belonging to other parties, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense committed, with costs of suit*: Provided, That if the defendant or defendants neglect or refuse to pay at once the penalty imposed and costs, or shall not enter sufficient bail for the payment of the same within ten days, he or they shall be committed to the common jail of said county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of the penalty imposed: And provided, When the penalty imposed is above five dollars, the defendant or defendants may enter into a recognizance, with good security, to answer said complaint on a charge of misdemeanor, before the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which the offense is committed, which court, on conviction of the defendant or defendants of the offense so charged and failure to pay the penalty imposed by this act, with costs, shall commit said defendant or defendants to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

The Unwelcomed Coming.

Both the thirteen-year and seventeen-year locusts are due to appear this summer. Persons who believe that the weather as well as pestilences and other calamities have some occult connection with the habits of insects, birds and other animals have occasion enough this year to fortify their belief in the malignant influence exerted by the periodical locusts. The thirteen-year variety, despite the unlucky number, is not nearly as much of a "hoodoo" as the seventeen-year variety. It is on record that the first appearance of the latter in Plymouth Colony in 1633 was attended by a series of ills. They "did eat up the green things, and made such a constant yelling noise as made all the woods ring of them, and ready to deaf the hearers;" and there came a very hot summer and a plague, which continued until cold weather and carried off many whites and Indians "in and near to Plymouth."

Corn Hull Nearly Chokes Woman.

Mrs. Sarah Hollingshead, who lives with Constable Ellis Myers' family, in Lock Haven, while eating supper nearly choked to death, as a result of getting the hull of a grain of sweet corn in her windpipe. She could not speak and became black in the face, when as a heroic expedient, the constable struck her several hard blows on the back of the neck, the last blow dislodging the obstruction. While Mrs. Hollingshead's neck is black and blue and extremely sore from the hard blows, she declares the constable thereby saved her life.

(Continued from third column.)

formed Church Messenger, he has written a book entitled, "The Church Member, and His Various Duties and Relations to His Home, His Church and His State." This book besides having a large circulation and being popularly received, has been most favorably commented upon by the various book reviews.

Besides being popular among his own people, Rev. Deitzel is popular as a speaker outside of his own congregation, being frequently called upon to address various religious gatherings of miscellaneous denominationalism.

In 1896 he was married to Miss Grace Durst, daughter of Alfred Durst, who is at present a resident of Centre Hall. She as well as her husband has always won the most cordial attachment of the people among whom they have lived.

Some men are prompted to look for work merely out of idle curiosity,

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The court house will be painted white—no trimmings.

The Republican primaries will be held Saturday, May 5th.

The man who can find nothing to do these times certainly is the victim of very hard luck.

Capt. C. T. Fryberger, of Philipsburg, has announced his name as a candidate for assembly on the Republican ticket.

A lap robe was found at the Reformed church, Centre Hall, Saturday night, 14th inst. Inquire of 'Squire Dauberman.

Rev. F. E. Lauffer, pastor of the Millheim Reformed church, beginning of this week, moved to Martinsburg, his new pastoral field.

Misses Jane and Lydia Meeker, daughters of Maynard Meeker, on the Colyer farm east of Centre Hall, favored the Reporter with a call Thursday of last week.

William D. Strunk, while descending a ladder at the hotel stable Saturday morning, had the misfortune to fall, receiving a number of severe bruises on the shoulder, and other parts of his body.

Lincoln E. Swartz has been appointed postmaster at Hublersburg. He was the Republican candidate for county treasurer against Dr. White, the present treasurer.

The manager of the Millheim and Coburn turnpike, Earn Stover, is engaged in crushing stone to improve that road. Nearly the whole of the turnpike will receive a dressing of crushed lime stone.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Meyer, on Penn street, Sunday, and left a very welcome Easter gift, says the Millheim Journal. It's a bouncing baby boy and the parents are very happy over the arrival.

The survivors of Company H, 148th Penna. Vols., will hold a reunion at Port Matilda, Thursday, May 3rd, being the forty-third anniversary of the battle of Chancellorsville, in which the regiment took such a prominent part.

While excavating in Huntingdon county, it was discovered that the locusts in large numbers are very near the surface. The prediction that the seventeen-year locusts will be here this year is practically proven by the above.

While reaching for a bunch of arbutus, Sunday afternoon, Aaron Thomas disturbed two monstrous black snakes, on the mountain back of Bible's farm, tenanted by Aaron Lutz. The reptiles were killed, and measured five feet.

News was just received by A. E. Kerlin that his uncle, Peter S. Kerlin, of Raymond, Nebraska, is able to walk about with the aid of crutches. About a year ago Mr. Kerlin met with a serious accident, crushing his right leg, arm and side.

A railroad siding has been built from the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad to the timber tract on the H. C. Shirk farm, purchased from Ivy Bartges by B. D. Brisbin & Co. The latter will move the engine from their Colyer mill to this tract, and begin cutting in the course of several weeks.

Most notable, perhaps, among several notable articles in the May Everybody's Magazine, is Lindsay Denison's "Making Good at Panama." Mr. Denison's is the first authoritative story of the work being done on the canal. He went to Panama armed with a letter from President Roosevelt instructing all Government officers and employees to tell the bearer the whole truth "whether it hurts or not."

The Milroy correspondent to the Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel, made the following mention: Lloyd Aurand is on a brief trip to Centre Hall. Miss Myra Goodhart and William Winegardner visited Miss Goodhart's mother in Centre Hall. Wallace Thompson visited at Centre Hall Saturday and Sunday, and Miss Gertie Burkholder, who had been visiting her aunt at that place for some time, returned home with him. Andrew Calhoun and Catherine Beaver visited friends in Centre county.

Commissioner Dunlap was in Centre Hall Wednesday of last week, having stopped here on his way home from locating the proposed new bridge over Penns Creek, at Beaver Dam. The contract for the abutments was awarded to George Rhoads, of Bellefonte. Mr. Dunlap states that the commissioners' office is open for business every day, which is a convenience to the people generally. Many commissioners in many of the counties in the state are only in the office at stated times. This action being due to the fact that the incumbents are now on a salary.

EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE RAVAGE SAN FRANCISCO

Hundreds of People Killed and Thousands Injured in Great Catastrophe on Pacific Coast.

LOSS AS HIGH AS $500,000,000

Collapse of Structure Started Flames---Tons of Food Arriving, But Limited Means of Cooking It.

IN REFUGE CAMPS AND RUINS.

The fire has nearly burned itself out and contractors have orders to begin work on rebuilding as soon as the ruins cool.

Two hundred bodies were cremated at the Six-Mile House by order of the coroner. The latest estimate of the number of dead is 500.

It is estimated by competene insurance authorities that the total loss will aggregate $300,000,000 and on this vast amount of property the insurance companies carried approximately $175,000,000 insurance.

No serious disease has as yet developed but more bedding and blankets are needed for the refugees.

Strange scenes attended Sunday religious services.

The water mains are being repaired and plenty of water is assured within a few days, the present daily supply being sucffiient for drinking purposes.

Chief D. J. Sullivan, of the fire department, died from injuries received in the earthquake. His skull was fractured and he never knew of the burning of the city.

The famous Cliff House was not swept into the sea, as first reported, and the damage to it and the Sutro baths is not serious.

FOOD AND DRINK FOR EVERYBODY.

Relief of the Needy in San Francisco—Red Cross in Charge.

San Francisco (Special).—The committee having in charge the relief of the hungry reports that every homeless man, woman and child in San Francisco is being cared for and that there is no suffering on the score of either food or drink within the city.

Within a few hours an ample supply of milk will be assured.

The committee is establishing new relief stations wherever needed. In addition at many points on the outskirts individual or independent organizations are working in connection with the committee. The relief of the needy is being accomplished magnificently.

Cars and steamers laden to their capacity with food and medical supplies are pouring into the city from every point along the coast and throughout the state, and as their supply has been assured as a permancy there is not the slightest fear of any lack of food or drink.

The Pacific mail steamer China, with a cargo including a large quantity of foodstuffs, arrived from the Orient and was docked at Oakland in order that the supplies be distributed. The shipping of San Francisco is at a standstill, and such will be the state of affairs while the city is in the least endangered.

The United States cruisers Chicago and Marblehead are stationed off Meiggs Wharf, and prevent every vessel, whether foreign or domestic, from sailing out of the harbor. The vessels are being held here for any emergency that may arise.

The federal authorities removed all the customs restrictions from a cargo of the steamer China as soon as possible, and the rice, tea and other foodstuffs from the Orient were taken off the vessel and sent to the aid of the stricken Chinese.

Third Day and Night of Terror.

A furious wind storm set in at night after it was thought the fire was under control and fanned the Union Ferry Depot, along the water front, into renewed fury, threatening the ferries. Escape from the city by water is in danger of being cut off.

About one-quarter of the city lying west of Franklin Street, known as the western addition and containing many fine residences, is saved. In other sections the ruins are burning fiercely.

There are 200,000 homeless people in Golden Gate Park, and even cemeteries are filled with refugees. The herding of Chinese and all classes without proper sanitation arouses the fear of an epidemic, of an outbreak of the bubonic plague, which has existed from time to time among the Chinese.

All the bank and safe deposit vaults and the records in the San Francisco Hall of Records are declared to be safe.

Fourteen men were shot and killed for attempting to rob the San Francisco Mint and other looters met a similar fate. A policeman was bayonetted and killed by a National Guardsman in a dispute over authority.

Trainload after trainload of food supplies are speeding toward the stricken city.

Big Fire Near Manila.

Manila, (By Cable)—Fire has swept the town of Mariquina, in Rizel Province. Many thousands of persons are homeless and starving. Two thousand dwellings are in ruins. The Government is rushing assistance to the sufferers. Fire also destroyed Pasil, near the town of Cebu. Two hundred dwellings were hurned and many persons are homeless.

Martha, London's pet gorilla, is in poor health. Medical experts are in attendance, and bulletins as to her condition are regularly issued.

President Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University reports that the losses to buildings aggregate $4,000,000.

A supply of between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 gallons of water a day has been secured.

Rear Admiral McCalla reports that the three warships under construction at the Union Iron Works are uninjured.

While the earthquakes wrecked business and residential sections alike on the hills, the land did not sink as it did in the lower made ground sections.

The property losses in Santa Cruz are $20,000, but no one was killed.

In a landslide caused by the earthquake on Loma Triesta Mountain several men were killed.

The relief funds in all parts of the country are swelling into the millions.

The Hawaiian Islands shook Thursday in apparent sympathy with the seismic disturbances in California. The vibrations caused a panic in Honolulu.

San Francisco (Special).—Plunged into darkness at 10 o'clock San Francisco had not seen the conclusion of the devastating work of the conflagration that followed the earthquake of Wednesday morning.

The fire that started at Nob Hill worked its way to the North Beach, sweeping that quarter clean of buildings, later veered around before a fierce wind and made its way southerly to the immense seawall sheds and grain warehouses.

The flames were heading directly for the immense ferry building, the terminal point by ferryboat of all overland and local trains of the Southern Pacific Road.

General Caster has ordered out a squadron of men to endeavor to keep back the flames, which threaten the Union Ferry Depot, the only means of egress from the city.

The water front emergency hospital is endangered, and the officials in charge are prepared to move from their quarters.

The wind is of such velocity that brick and granite walls, weakened by the earthquake and the subsequent fire, are falling into the streets.

Market Street, the principal avenue of escape from the city to the ferry buildings, may be blocked, thus shutting off the only ready means of escape to the ferries. The Postal Telegraph Company has abandoned its temporary office.

The wind, which at times amounted to a gale, and darkness added fresh terrors to the situation. The authorities considered conditions so grave that it was decided to swear in immediately 1,000 special policemen armed with rifles furnished by the federal government. In addition to this force, companies of the National Guard arrived from many interior points.

It was reported at night that 35 white men had been shot and killed while attempting to work their way into the ruins of the United States Subtreasury on Commercial street. Two Chinese were shot and killed on Market Street for refusing to obey orders of the soldiery.

Fourteen men were killed by soldiers guarding the mint, and Policeman Joseph Myers was bayonetted and killed by a national guardsman over a dispute as to authority.

The men at the mint were killed for attempting robbery.

Admiral Goodrich's fleet is here. He anchored off the Presidio and landed at the Presidio wharves all the marines on his fleet and all the bluejackets not needed to guard ship. There are now 3,000 soldiers of all arms, marines and bluejackets at work. The fresh men are needed, and the arrival of troops from Monterey and down the coast will be welcome.

Reports of babes born in the refugee camps were frequently received. Five babies were born in Golden Gate Park.

Friday night the main remaining fire was confined to the east of Van Ness Avenue and north of Union Street, but was burning its way to the shore.

Late in the afternoon the police broke open every saloon and corner grocery in the saved districts and poured all malt and spirituous liquors into the gutters.

At 7 o'clock a fire was raging over 50 acres of the water front lying between Bay Street and the end of Meigge and Fisherman's Wharf. To the eastward it extended down to the sea wall, but had not reached the piers, which lie a quarter of a mile toward the east.

The cannery and warehouses of the Central California Canneries Company, together with 20,000 cases of canned fruit were destroyed, as also was the Simpson and other lumber companies' yards.

A Woman's Narrow Escape.

York, Pa. (Special).—While engaged in boiling soap in the kitchen of her home, on South Queen Street, Littlestown, Mrs. T. O. Feeser narrowly escaped being burned to death. The fire from the hearth over which the kettel was suspended ignited her skirts and she was instantly enveloped in flames. Her piercing cries brought to her assistance Curtis Harner and Geary Blair, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames by tearing the burning clothing from Mrs. Feeser's body.

San Francisco (Special).—Earthquake and fire Wednesday have caused the greatest calamity California has ever known. In San Francisco alone it is estimated that at least 500 persons have perished, while over 1,000 are suffering from injuries. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins, and the flames which, owing to the lack of water, can not be checked except by the blowing up with dynamite of buildings in their path, are still sweeping through the city.

The property loss in San Francisco alone is estimated at $80,000,000 to $100,000,000. The losses in other California cities will aggregate $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 additional.

A hundred thousand people are homeless, and many are huddled in the parks and public square beside the household goods they were able to save.

The city is under martial law, and all the downtown streets are patroled by cavalry and infantry.

Details of troops are also guarding the banks.

Most of the principal buildings have already been destroyed and others are in imminent danger. Over all the scene of desolation hangs a dense pall of smoke.

Comunication with outside towns is almost entirely cut off, but the report comes from Palo Alto that a number of the buildings of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University have been wrecked, and that the splendid memorial church, one of the finest structures of its kind in the world, is a mass of ruins. One student is known to have lost his life. In Oakland five persons were killed. San Jose and Sacramento, Berkeley, Alameda and other places heard from suffered severely, but report no loss of life.

The dreadful earthquake shock came without warning at precisely 5.13 o'clock Wednesday morning, its motion, apparently, being from east to west. At first the upheavel of the earth was gradual, but in a few seconds it increased in intensity. Chimneys began to fall and buildings to crack, tottering on their foundations.

The people became panic-stricken and rushed into the streets, most of them in their night attire. They were met by showers of falling bricks, cornices and walls.

Many were instantly crushed to death, while others were dreadfully mangled. Those who remained indoors generally escaped with their lives, though scores were hit by detached plaster, pictures and articles thrown to the floor by the shock. It is believed that more or less loss was sustained by nearly every family in the city.

The tall steel-framed structures stood the strain better than brick buildings, few of them being badly damaged. The big 11-story Monadnock office building, in course of construction, adjoining the Palace Hotel, was an exception, however, its rear wall collapsing and many cracks being across its front. Some of the docks and freight sheds along the water front slid into the bay. Deep fissures opened in the filled-in ground near the shore and the Union Ferry depot was injured. Its high tower still stands, but will have to be torn down.

A portion of the new city hall, which cost over $7,000,000, collapsed, the roof sliding into the courtyard and smaller towers tumbling down. The great dome was moved, but did not fall.

The new postoffice, one of the finest in the United States, was badly shattered.

The Valencia Hotel, a four-story wooden building, sank into the basement, a pile of splintered timbers, under which were pinned many dead and dying occupants of the house. The basement was full of water, and some of the helpless victims were drowned.

Scarcely had the earth ceased to shake when fires broke out simultaneously in many places. The fire department promptly responded to the first calls for aid, but it was found that the water mains had been rendered useless by the underground movement. Fanned by a light breeze, the flames quickly spread, and soon many blocks were seen to be doomed. Then dynamite was resorted to, and the sound of frequent explosions added to the terror of the people.

All efforts to stay the progress of the fire, however, proved futile. The south side of Market Street, from Ninth Street on the bay, was soon ablaze, the fire covering a belt two blocks wide. On this, the main thoroughfare of the city, are located many of the finest edifices in the city, including the Grant, Parrott, Flood, Call, Examiner and Monadnock Buildings, the Palace and Grand Hotels and numerous wholesale houses.

At the same time the commercial establishments and banks north of Market Street were burning. The burning district in this section of the city extended from Sansome Street to the water front, and from Market Street to Broadway. Fires also broke out in the Mission, and the entire city seemed to be in flames.

The flames, fanned by the rising breeze, swept down the main streets until within a few hundred feet of the ferry depot, the high tower of which stood at a dangerous angle. The big wholesale grocery establishment of Weelman, Peck & Co. was on fire from cellar to roof, and the heat was so oppressive that passengers from the ferryboats were obliged to keep close to the water's edge in order to get past the burning structure.

It was impossible to reach the center of the city from the bay without skirting the shore for a long distance, so as to get entirely around the burning district. At 8 o'clock the Southern Pacific officials refused to allow any more passengers from transbay points to land, and sent back those already on the boats. The ferry and train service of the Key Route was entirely abandoned owing to the damage done to the powerhouse by the earthquake at Emeryville.

A thousand men from the Presidio were hurried down town to patrol the city streets. The Thirteenth Infantry, 1,000 strong, arrived from Angel Island a little later, and went on patrol duty. The soldiers have been ordered to shoot down thieves caught in the act of robbing the dead, and to guard with their lives the millions of dollars' worth of property which has been placed in the streets that it might escape the ravages of the flames.

The First California Artillery, 200 strong, two companies, have been detailed to patrol duty on Ellis Street. Two more companies are patrolling Broadway in the Italian section.

Mayor Schmitz, who has established his office at police headquarters, has named a committee of safety, comprising many prominent citizens.

Mayor Schmitz sent out word to the bakeries and milk stations throughout the city that their food supplies must be harbored for the homeless. Tents have been placed in every park in the city, and those who have lost their homes will be given food and shelter.

All efforts to prevent the fire from reaching the Palace and Grand Hotels were unsuccessful, and both were completely destroyed, together with all their contents.

San Francisco (Midnight).—It looks now as if the entire city would be burned. The newspaper men are trying to get matter to Oakland by boat, but they are very uncertain. The government is furnishing tugs, but the confusion is so great that they cannot be relied upon.

From the Cliff House comes word that the great pleasure resort and show place of the city, which stood upon a foundation of solid rock has been now swept into the sea. Not a thing stands to tell where the monster stone building once stood. It has been leveled to the foundation and only the rock lining the seacoast remains intact.

The Cliff House stood on a rocky bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean. It was probably 50 or 60 feet above the water and was a favorite resort for thousands on bright days, both winter and summer. It was a favorite pastime of visitors to sit on the west veranda of the hotel and watch the hundreds of sea lions and seals which congregate on large rocks about 200 yards from the main land. In stormy weather the waves frequently swept over the top of the building.

One hundred yards of the Cliff House are situated the famous Sutro Baths, which were built into the rocky bluff. The baths are constructed of steel and glass and are said to be among the finest in the world. They were built at a cost of about half a million dollars by the late Alolph Sutro, who before his death gave them to the city of San Francisco.

Night added to the horror, and as darkness fell the sky was illuminated in all directions. As the flames spread into the residence districts people left their homes and fled to the parks and squares. A series of rather severe earth shocks further increased the terror, and many left homes that were not in danger.

Los Angeles Is Shaken.

Los Angeles, Cal., Special.—At 12.33 o'clock P. M., Los Angeles experienced a distinct earthquake shok of short duration. No damage was done, but thousands of persons were freightened.

Occupants of office buildings, especially of tall structures, ran out into the street hatless. Many stores were deserted in like manne by customers and clerks. The shock passed soon, and most of those who had fled returned to the buildings. The San Francisco horror has strung the populace here to a high tension, and a spell of sultry weather serves to increase the general nervousness.

Washington, (Special)—The War Department has received the following Western Union bulletin from San Francisco:

"Los Angeles says building rocking like a boat. Just lost connection with Los Angeles immediately after this report. Men probably left building."

Ten Killed at San Jose.

San Jose, Cal., (Special) The latest report shows that 10 persons were killed by the earthquake in San Jose. The Hall of Records is destroyed, as well as the Hall of Justice.

All the main buildings are damaged.

R. H. Tucker, in charge of the Lick Observatory, says:

"No damage was done to the instruments or the buildings of the observatory by the earthquake."

To Represent Government.

Washington, D. C. (Special)—President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet devoted the greater part of their semi-weekly session to a discussion of the calamity which has befallen San Francisco.

The matter was taken up immediately after the Cabinet convened, and it was decided that Secretary Metcalf, who is a resident of Oakland, Cal., should proceed at once to the stricken city as a representative of the National Government.

Secretary Metcalf left immediately for San Francisco. It will be his effort to consult with the Governor of California and the municipal authorities of San Francisco, and to advise the national Administration what, if anything, may be done to alleviate the distress there.

Bank Vaults Intact.

Oakland, Cal., (Special)—At a meeting of bankers Mr. Lynch, of the First National Bank, reported that a committee had examined all the bank and safe-deposit vaults in San Francisco and found them all intact. This makes it certain that the money and papers on deposit are all safe. It was also reported that the books and records in the San Francisco Hall of Records also escaped serious injury.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

It is claimed by railroads in Ohio that their revenue has decreased considerably since the passenger fares were reduced by law to 2 cents a mile.

It was reported that an order for steel ties, said to be 50,000 tons, has just been placed in Germany by the Truss Steel Tie Company, of Pittsburg.

Drexels have recently been large sellers of Reading general 4 per cent. bonds which has occasioned considerable wonder among bond dealers.

Plant Seed 95 Years Old.

York, Pa., (Special)—James S. A. Bentzel and Edward Hubley on Easter Monday planted some gourd seeds which are 95 years old and expect to raise a fine crop of gourds. The gourd is owned by Mr. Hubley. It is curved and gives evidence of being very old. On the gourd is a faint inscription which indicates that it was presented in 1811 to Conewingo Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. Conewingo Tribe has since changed its name to Manitou Tribe.

DISCOVERER OF RADIUM KILLED

Was Run Over in the Place Dauphine.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAN.

Story of the Investigations of the French Savant and His Talented Wife, That Result in One of the Most Interesting Discoveries of the Day—Immense Cost of the First Two Decigrams They Succeded in Securing.

Paris, (By Cable)—Professor Curie, the discoverer of radium, was run over and killed by a wagon on the Place Dauphine.

Though generally credited as the discoverer of radium, Professor Pierre Curie always associated his wife as being equally entitled with him to the credit of the discovery.

The mineral, which became the great talk of the day, was discovered by M. and Mme. Curie, who, after long and complicated chemical researches, succeeded in extracting from a ton of the pitch-blende mineral of Joachinistal, in Bohemia, two decigarms of radium. The operation costing $2,000.

Pierre Curie was born in Paris in 1859. His father was a Paris physican. After his preparatory studies he began scientific researches on his own account when 20 years old. In his researches he was assisted by Marie Slodow Slodowska, a Pole, born in Warsaw in 1868. She afterward became Mme. Curie and shared with him the prizes that were awarded to him as the discoverer of radium.

The great importance of radium was appreciated as early as 1901, when the French Academy of Science awarded the La Caza prize of 10,000 francs to M. Pierre Curie, while associating with him the name of his wife. Indeed Mme. Curie seems to have been a scientist almost equal to her husband. In December, 1903, the two received the Nobel prize for chemistry, and a few weeks later they received 60,000 francs, part of the Osiris prize of France—all in recognition of their great services in the discovery and application of radium.

Radium was discovered in 1903. Mme. Curie, while experimenting with the salts of uranium, hit upon this new metal, the possibilities of which still seem unlimited. One minute crystal of radium will give off an intense bluish light for what seems an unlimited period of time, with no appreciable diminution of power. This light is without heat, and can impart to other substances its own light-giving power. On human flesh the effect of radium is like that of the Roentgen rays, but six times as powerful and as dangerous. Curie himself predicted in 1903 that "with one-tenth of a gramme of radium a physican could receive unlimited number of patients, and effect cure after cure in cases of lupus and above all, of cancerous affections."

The great trouble now is the enormous expense of production, the cost of one ounce being $30,000. About a year ago the Curies suffered from the effects of too much radium. Their laboratory became so thoroughly impregnated with the wonderful element that there seemed to be no escape from it, and they had to build a new laboratory.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Railroad Casualties.

The accident bulletin just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the three months ended December 31, 1905, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employes to be 18,277 (1,109 killed and 17,118 injured). This is an increase of 56 in the number killed and 732 in the number injured over those reported in the preceding three months, and an increase of 158 in the number killed and 3,091 in the number injured in the same quarter one year ago.

The number of pasengers and employes killed in train accidents was 320, as against 272 in the preceding three months and 242 in the same quarter one year ago. The injured numbered 3,797, as against 3,455 in the preceding three months, and 3,298 in the same quarter one year ago.

The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,722 (2,077 collisions and 1,645 derailments), of which 267 collisions and 133 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, enginest and roadway by these accidents amounted to $2,817,294.

The number of employes killed in coupling and uncoupling cars and engines was 85, as against 74 in the preceding quarter and 71 in the same quarter one year ago. The injures to employes from this cause numbered 886, as against 817 in the preceding quarter and 832 for the same quarter one year ago.

South Wants a Fair Show.

A request was made of the President by Representatives Livingston, of Georgia, and Underwood and Richardson, of Alabama, that he instruct the members of the American delegation to the Pan American Conference next July at Rio de Janeiro to present to the conference in a favorable light the lumber, cotton and iron interests of the South. It is likely that such instruction will be given.

Representative Gill, of Maryland, offered in the House the resolution of sympathy for San Francisco, which was adopted.

Democratic Senators held a strong conference on the Railroad Rate bill, but were unable to reach an agreement.

President Roosevedt sent a special message to Congress scoring Judge Humphreys for his immunity decision in the Beef Trust cases, and calling upon Congress to prevent such an attempt to "make the law a farce."

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, and Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, engaged in a heated colloquy in the Senate over the Chicago bank failures and lynchings in South Carolina.

Senator La Follette made a speech contending that the pending Railroad Rate bill is not stringent enough in its provisions.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

An automobile containing "Diamon Jim" Brady, of New York, and some of his friends was wrecked on the Merrick road, Long Island, and one of the party, Miss Harriet Waters, sustained probably fatal injuries.

Charles Augustus Seton, head of the gang of forgers who put $4,000,000 worth of forged stock certificates on the market, revealed a scheme to swindle financiers of this country and Europe out of $10,000,000.

The mysterious element radium has developed strange properties in the laboratory of Prof. Robert Abbe, of St. Luke's Hospital, in New York. Dr. Abbe had a lucky escape from serious injury.

Eulogies upon the lives of Representatives Castor and Patterson, of Pennsylvania, were made in the House of Representatives Sunday, and the usual resolutions were adopted.

"Bishop" D. N. McInturff, the head of the People's United Church, has organized a co-operative colony near Spokane, Wash.

Calvin Graves, who has just been pardoned by the Governor of Maine, made use of his time in prison to invent several valuable devices.

The Reading Company has released its immense stores of coal for the protection of the blast furnaces and other industrial plants.

Judge Charles F. McKenna, of the federal court of Porto Rico, resigned by cable, the Porto Rico Bar Association demanding it.

Because his sweetheart, Miss Lottie Henry, would not marry him, Edward G. Mandeville committed suicide in St. Louis.

Mrs. Alice F. Cooper was acquitted of the charge of murder after a prolonged trial in Augusta, Me.

John D. Missimer, aged 59, for 25 years managing editor of the Reading (Pa.) Eagle is dead.

A nightgown parade by the coeds of Wesleyan College has shocked the board of trustees.

John Alexander Dowie secured a temporary injunction preventing Voliva and his followers fom interfering with his going to Zion City and permitting him to hold services in Zion City.

Prominent scientists gathered in Philadelphia to celebrate the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth.

Strikers in and around Lens, France, had combats with troops and wounded many, only dispersing when the riot act was read.

The formal answer of the anthracite operators' committee of seven to the last proposition of the committee of anthracite mineowners was drawn up and signed by the operators' committee in New York. It embodied an unqualified refusal of all the propositions of the miners and goes into a reveiw of the propositions on both sides.

The trial of Rev. Agernon S. Crapsey, accused of heresy, has been postponed for seven days because his counsel claimed he has not had time to prepare his case.

In Kansas City Judge Humphrey, of the United States District Court, denied the plea of immunity filed by the railways in rebate cases.

George W. Perkins, partner of J. P. Morgan, was arrested in New York for violating driving regulations. He was released.

Both the anthracite miners and the operators are now generally confident that there will be a strike, and each side is busy preparing for a long seige.

A movement has been started in New York to erect a memorial to Edwin Booth. He has been dead thirteen years.

Robert J. Wright, a lawyer, was killed and five persons were hurt in an automobile accident near Millville, N. J.

A wireless message was recorded in New York which had traveled 2,080 miles.

Seattle will build a city hall from proceeds of sales of land handed over to the city years ago by bondsmen of a defaulting public official. The defalcation was $200,000. The land is now valued at over $1,000,000.

A statement issued by President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, shows that the small holders were the principal losers by lapses as the result of the recent agitation.

The Sultan refused to allow several distinguished persons who had been presented by their ambassadors to witness the Selamik ceremony. Later he sent his regrets to the ambassadors.

John Andrews, a negro, proprietor of a livery stable at Bessemer, Ala., shot and killed Taylor Johnson, a white man, and seriously wounded Will Millstead, another white man.

Michael de Lauro, who killed Frank Rozzo last summer through jealousy, is said to have made his escape to Italy, being conveyed on board a steamer in a beer barrel.

FOREIGN

Twenty-five Russian authors passed resolutions denouncing Americans for their treatment of Gorky.

A railroad bridge was burned by the striking coal miners at Lievin, France.

Father Gapon, the labor leader, is missing from St. Petersburg, and it is thought he has been kidnapped.

Abramoff, the Cossack officer who maltreated Maria Spiridonovo, a girl revolutionist, in prison, has been assassinated.

The seismograph at Laibach, Austria, more than 7,000 miles from San Francisco, recorded the first shock.

The Natal authorities are taking more vigorous military steps to suppress the rebellious Zuzu tribes.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has secured and will forward to President Roosevelt a collection of the autographs of many public men in France who united in sending to Mr. Roosevelt Sully's Memoirs.

The strike situation at Denam, France, has caused a state of siege to be declared.

The Governor of the province of Kiangsi was dismissed for falsely attributing to priests the death of the Taotai Bang.

King Alfonso of Spain arrived at Cowes on his visit to his bride elect, Princess Ena, of Battenberg.

Secretary Root has informed the Russian government that any date after September 20 next will be convenient to the United States for the holding of the second Hague Conference.

Who Killed Poor Youth.

Who killed poor Youth?
"I," said Desire;
"I killed poor Youth with my red fire."

Who saw him die?
Said Love, "It was I;
I saw him die, while I stood by."

Who'll make his shroud?
"We," said the years;
"We'll make his shroud out of Love's tears."

Who'll take him to grave?
"I," said Remorse;
"I'll take him to grave, on my dark horse."

Who'll ring his knell?
"With my great bell,
I," said old Wisdom, "I'll ring his knell."
—Garnet Noel Wiley, in the Bohemian.

ON THE BAR

These little snipes—the ones with the fox-red tails and shoe-button eyes—are right smart wizards on the wing," said Mr. Gould, hooking his thumbs in his suspenders and leaning against the veranda post. "They're a little too clever fo' my sightin' eye, but you look like you'd get some, suh."

As Sawyer, nodding his appreciation of the implied compliment, creaked off in his new khaki shooting clothes and rubber boots, Mr. Gould winked humorously at Scott, his foreman.

"If one of them snipes should come a corkscrew twist on that fellow, he'd get most entirely out o' plumb. I've seen tobacco-store Injuns more limberer'n him."

"He's all wood and not a drop of oil, and that's a fact," agreed Scott. "New York dries a man out, I reckon."

"No'th Caroliny's the only place that breeds an' raises 'em true," said Gould, senteniously. "Well, rustle out the boys, and we'll kinder look up them calves. Seems like we never would get this job done."

Gould was a cattle king in a small way, although no one would have suspected it from the little tidy house and quarter-acre patch that comprised his home on the mainland. Here on the broad bar was his real "farm," a long, rickety-legged shack, with mile on mile of brackish swale land cut by tide water creeks and ramparted high against the heavy batteries of the Atlantic by great, bald, shining, shifting dunes. There was not a fence on the range. Wide water kept the cattle from leaving the barn. Summer and winter alike they roamed about with no other shelter than their own tough skins.

One or twice a year Gould brought over his force for a round-up. Calves were branded, marketable cattle shot, or roped and led on to the broad flat-boats, and a general account of stock taken. Gould was on the point of starting off on one of these expeditions when J. Renforth Sawyer, with whose leather house Gould had some dealings, arrived on the scene.

"Come over and rough it fo' a spell,'" said the hospitable cattleman. "There's good snipe shootin' and air without any smoke in it. Come over and get fat."

Mr. Sawyer was already rotund, but the novelty of the trip appealed to him. He decided to "come over" and show these lean and jocose men that New Yorkers could exist away from asphalt pavements and sky-scrappers.

He had an intuitive perception of the convercation between Scott and **Gould as he left the shack, and it** angered him. He did not expect to kill any "snipe." Better men with a gun than he confess that the "long-bill" is a difficult mark; but he resented the general air of good-natured ridicule with which he felt the men regarded him.

"I guess a man that's played tag with grip-cars and elevated trains and ferry-boats and automobiles all his life can take a walk on their little sand-bar without losing many buttons," he said to himself, somewhat passionately.

The walk certainly promised to be a monotonous bit of exercise. Not a snipe rose from the green, soggy stretches bordered by low bushes, which seemed to be shrugging their shoulders about their ears to keep off the ocean breezes. The tall, whispering sedge, which rippled over the greater part of the bar, seemed equally tenantless.

Sawyer had been told that it was the home of an uncountable number of sora-rail, but he did not know that rail will "flush" only at high or nearly high water. He simply concluded that his informer had basely taken advantage of his ignorance. He was so wrought up by this time that he vowed he would bring some kind of game back to camp, if he had to go to the southern end of the bar to get it.

Just then, from a patch of ooze fifteen yards ahead, a snipe sprang up with a startling scaipe! scaipe! bored like a bullet into the wind, then turned and came racking directly over Sawyer's head.

He threw up his gun, fired and sat down hard in the slime; but although somewhat disconcerted, he kept his eyes glued to the zigzagging bird. He had never flushed a snipe before, and such lightning evolutions won his respect. His lips tightened when he saw it double suddenly on its course and return to the southward, pitching headlong to cover beyond a point of reeds some two hundred yards distant. He would bag that longbill or quit the business.

On the other side of the reedy point he came upon a little bunch of browsing cattle—three cows and a pair of staring-coated, thick-jointed calves. They looked up, surprised and uneasy, for the bar herds were almost as wild and as unused to man as deer. Three of them whisked their tails and jumped for the reeds, leaving a small, red, bright-eyed cow standing over her calf. The little creature was too young and too frightened to know what to do; but the mother knew well enough what to do, and she began to go through certain formalities that an experienced man would have heeded.

First she trotted forward a few paces, her tail uphelp in a tense curve and her black muzzle outstretched. Then she stopped and swung her head in a series of half circles, lowering it at every sweep. When her nose just grazed the ground she uttered a broken, coughing sound, and launched herself, nimbly as a springing cat, straight at Sawyer.

Up to that moment Sawyer had given her only a cursory glance. Now he stood still and looked at her. His education in the matter of cows was very incomplete, but he realized now that if he and the little red beast should meet, the consequences would be unpleasant. He dropped his gun, quite forgetting it was a possible means of defense, and hopped into the reeds. It seemed only a few seconds later when a loud crackling and splashing rose at his heels.

Really alarmed now, he ran as he had not run since he was a boy, throwing himself at the sea of reeds that half-upheld, half retarded him. His feet slapped a quick tattoo on the hidden ooze. He stepped on a wabbly "tussock," reeled from it to a little pool, splashed through the semiviscid stuff in a shower of spray, and found himself on the brink of a wide, deep drain, where unhealthy pinkish mud glistened as if varnished, and seemed to leer up at him through iridescent eye-like bubbles.

It was an unclean-looking sink, but the red cow was behind him, and he went off the edge like a frog. He struck with the sound of an exploding soda-water bottle, and kept on sinking, through the rancid crust and deep into the pudding-like mud. Then something "whooshed" by him, and landed with an explosive grunt and a spatter of slime. It was the little red cow.

Sawyer was rather amused at the plight into which he had drawn his pursuer, for she was bogged to her belly, as helpless as a fly on gummed paper. Then he discovered that he was trapped himself. The mud held him as if it were hot rubber. Wrench and pull and sway as he would, he was immovable from mid-thigh down. The color receded from his ruddy face in streaks.

The little red cow, born to the grim ways of the marsh, did not struggle as an inexperienced animal would have done. She knew that would only cause her to sink deeper. Occasionally she lifted one of her shoulders and pulled slowly and evenly on the imprisoned leg; but Sawyer watching her anxiously, could not see that she gained anything. At each deliberate effort her long tail stiffened sympathetically, and once the brush of it almost struck Sawyer across the face for she had fallen at an angle across the drain, with her stern toward the late object of her pursuit.

That tail flashed in front of Sawyer like a ray of hope. He watched for it, his fingers set like springs, his mind rigidly concentrated on every ripple of the red cow's skin.

At the same time he was curiously conscious of a little brown bird swinging and singing light-heartedly from a reed on the bank, of the stir of lace-like vapor high in the blue arch overhead, and the insistent odor of sulphur that rose from the mud.

He was conscious, too, that he was settling deeper. It made him desperate, and he picked up handfuls of mud and threw them at the poor cow, and reviled her. This startled her out of her despairing calm. Her tail flew out as she strained dumbly to extricate herself, and as luck would have it, Sawyer caught the tail.

He had learned from the red cow that it was best to go at the business quietly. Pulling strongly and evenly on her tail, he wriggled his feet until the pressure about them was somewhat loosened. Then he bent over, waistcoat in the mud, and wriggled and kicked downward, his hands inching up the tail, while the cow glared round at him with black, protruding eyes and muscles jumping with fear.

All at once, with a kind of sticky sigh, his legs drew out of the rubber boots, and Sawyer went hand over hand along the tail, sliding on his stomach like a turtle. He crawled up over her hips, straddled her sharp back, and began to laugh hysterically.

A shadow swept over him and he looked up, still grinning foolishly. A big sooty brown bird was wheeling close above him on tilting wings. Another was descending from the clouds in complaisant circles, and a third came slouching over the reeds.

Sawyer had heard about buzzards and their diet, and the inference was not amusing. As he watched them, two alighted upon the sagging rail of what had once been part of a cow-pen. The third came straight and softly at him. He got a fleeting impression of a red, naked, filth-encrusted neck and a ruff of soiled feathers. Then, almost before he could throw up his arm, the hooked bill snapped, and he felt a pang in his cheek and the warm trickle of blood.

The buzzard flapped off, astonished at its vigorous reception, and joined the two on the rail. These catch-basins of the marsh were their friends. Anything that fell into them belonged to the buzzards eventually. This thing evidently had not been in quite long enough, but the three buzzards could afford to wait a while.

The buzzards hunched together amicably, their bald heads bobbing. Sawyer, mopping his cheek-bone, looked at them with fear and hatred. Then he looked at the nearest bank. It was ten feet away—ten feet of shaking, bottomless ooze. He well knew what would happen to him if he set a stockinged foot on that.

He thought hard and long. The sun burned a hot spot on the top of his head where the hair was thin, and the buzzards shook their loose wings derisively. Sooner or later—and the later it was, the better appetites they would bring to the feast.

Only ten feet! If he could be a boy again for a few minutes, and the little red cow were not quite so sharp in the back! As it was, he was too stiff and too portly to balance himself on her bony flanks, let alone doing a standing jump of ten feet.

When the idea came to him it seemed so simple he rejected it at first. But his mind kept returning to it. It was the one definite piece of action that had suggested itself.

He took off his coat, waistcoat and flannel shirt, and laid them neatly across the red cow's spine. On top of these, after considerable exertion, he placed his muddy trousers. Then in his underwear he shook his fist at the buzzards.

"There's many a slip!" he shouted at them. "I hope that slip won't be mine," he added, somewhat less confidently.

He measured the distance to the bank with an anxious eye, and one by one tossed the various garments forth on the ooze. They formed a wavering and insecure-looking paving for a little over half the distance.

He stretched out a foot gingerly, tested the resistance of the waistcoat and took the plunge!

It was done in a dash and a mad slide, such as he used to make when a member of a certain grammar-school baseball team. At the finish his nose was jammed into the bank and his fingers hooked among the reeds.

He was a piebald and evil-smelling figure when he crawled forth on the level of the marsh, but he had seldom felt happier. He was perfectly content to leave the new khaki suit and the rubber boots. And with them he cast away all desire to become a sportsman. He felt much sympathy for the little red cow, however, and he spoke to her comfortingly as he curried himself with handfuls of grass.

"I forgive you for our slight unpleasantness, old lady, in consideration of the back you lent me. I'll see that Scott comes your way with a pony and a rope. In the meantime, farewell. You won't see me again unless you should happen to come to New York."—Youth's Companion.

Guess the Tempo Was Alright, Too.

The editor of a paper published in Little Rock was once in receipt of a complimentary copy of a musical composition by an Arkansas friend.

Feeling that he was called upon to make some acknowledgement of the courtesy, the editor did so in this wise:—

"As the editor of this paper doesn't know a demisemiquaver from a diapason, or a bass clef from a 'high C,' he will not, therefore, be expected to give an extended notice of this production. We can say, however, that the type used in printing the composition is clear and plain, and that the paper appears to be of the best quality of rag. The design on the front page is most artistic, and the words are as tender as a real spring chicken and as poetic as the song of the meadow lark on a May morning. The melody is sound and all right, with no windgalls or collar marks. The harmony, too, appears to be strictly O. K., with no patent defects or noticeable blemishes. The tonality is clear and resonant, and rests on harmonic relations and melodic elements. This is about all the praise in connection with said composition we are able to evolve from our cabbage-flavored temperament."—Ex.

To Improve the School Grounds.

Our school grounds and church lots, are, as a general thing, bare and unattractive. They ought not to be so. They need not be so, after a little, if the Neighborhood Improvement Society takes them in hand. Trees and shrubs, properly arranged, will make attractive places of them. Flowers will give them a grace and beauty that will appeal to every one interested, and arouse in them a desire to do still more in the way of improvement. That is one of the beauties of an organization for neighborhood betterment. It grows by what it does, and the more it does the more it wants to do.—Eben E. Rexford in The Outing Magazine.

Kentuckians say there are 600,000 of them living in other States.

PIN UP IN YOUR KITCHEN.

Without cleanliness and punctuality good cooking is impossible.

Leave nothing dirty; clean and clear as you go.

Haste, without hurry, saves worry, fuss and flurry.

Stew boiled is stew spoiled.

TABLE DECORATONS.

Men often have the most astonishing capacity for flower arrangement, and I heard the other day of an old family retainer whose table decorations in autumn were the joy of his mistress and her guests. Wild flowers and all the many russett gradations of autumn foliage found him at his best, and there are few more beautiful combinations than trailing vine leaves with a silver centrepiece filled with black "Hamburgs" and leaves. A hostess famed for the artistic beauty of her dinner table decorations had the table arranged the other day in a series of lightly woven arches of feathery foliage and flowers with many tiny colored lights dangling from every arch. Each guest looked down a vista of beautiful color, and so skillfully were the arches arranged that they blocked no one's view, say Woman's Life. They served the added purpose of making the dinner a success, for this same hostess maintains that flower decoration of an original and lovely kind does away with the stiltedness so often characteristic of the dinner party.

CLEANING GARMENTS.

If one has a black lace dress that looks very stringy and limp, let her try the following method of rejuvenating it: Rip it up and wash it in gasoline and dry; then proceed as follows: Carefully iron each piece on the wrong side, pulling it into shape, then place over it a damp cloth and iron until the cloth is nearly dry. Remove the cloth and iron until quite dry. It will then be as crisp as when new. Always darn any torn places before washing it, and remember that gasoline must not be used in a room where there is the least light, flame or fire.

For cleaning dainty silks or crepe waists without ripping, place several quarts of gasoline in a clean bowl or jar; place the soiled garment in it and gently squeeze and work until the soiled spots are gone. It is a good way to mark the soiled spots before washing, by tacking a basting thread in them. When clean, rinse in clean gasoline. Do not be sparing of the gasoline, and if the rinse looks dirty, rinse it again in clean fluid. Squeeze out all the gasoline you can, but do not wring, and then hang the garments out to dry. As it dries (the gasoline evaporates), carefully pull the trimming into place. Let it hang until the smell of the fluid is about all gone. The gasoline should be left to settle and the clear gasoline poured off for use again; but it should not be used for white goods. For cleaning ribbons, the ribbons may be placed in a fruit jar with the gasoline, well shaken until clean, rinsed, and then smooth.—The Commoner.

RECIPES.

Crullers.—One-half pound sugar, three ounces butter, three eggs, well beaten, two pounds flour, mixed with 1½ ounces baking powder and sifted. Milk as required. Cream the butter and sugar, stir the beaten eggs smoothly in, then add the flour, and work into a very tough dough, using milk enough for purpose. Roll into sheets half an inch thick, cut them into strips with the wheel marker and make them up into rings, figures of 8, or any others you may fancy, and fry quickly, in very hot lard, deep enough to float them, till a rich brown color. They may also be cut with cake cutters of various shapes, made for the purpose. When cold, dust with powdered sugar. They are the best the day after they are cooked.

Orange Jelly.— Grate the rind of one orange into a basin, squeeze on to it the juice of five oranges and one lemon; put this into a pan with six ounces loaf sugar, the whites and shells of two eggs, and whisk it all lightly togethed; add 1 1-2 pints hot water and one ounce gelatine; let it boil up, then pass it through the jelly bag; pour into a mould that has been soaked in cold water.

Brown Bread.—One cup Indian meal, one cup flour, mixed together. Add one half cup of sour milk, one fourth cup molasses, pinch of salt, heaping teaspoonful soda, dissolved in warm water; mix thoroughly. Our grandmothers used their hands to mix brown bread. Add warm water to make a thin batter and bake one hour in tin cans. Be sure to bake in small cans; the little round slices look appetizing and taste like the brown bread of brick oven fame.

Apple Toast.—Fresh, fine flavored apples stewed in a small quantity of water, rubbed through a colander, sweetened, then cooked in a granite ware dish in a slow oven until quite dry, make a nice dressing for toast. Baked sweet or sour apples rubbed through a colander to remove cores and skins, are excellent. Dried apples, thoroughly cooked, sweetened and rubbed through a colander, are also excellent for this purpose. Soften the slices of zwieback with hot liquid and serve with a spoonful or two on each slice. If desired, the apple may be flavored with a little pineapple, lemon, or mixed with grape, cranberry or apricot, thus making a number of different toasts.

Condition, Not Theory.

M. J. Irons, who has been growing plants with wonderful success under an acetylene light at the Cornell department of agriculture, said recently:

"Plants are like men. They adapt themselves to the conditions confronting them. If a plant can't have ten hours of sunshine it contrives to get along somehow on five hours.

"It is like mankind. A man said to his friend one day:

"'Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?'

"'Before my marriage I thought they could,' the friend replied.

"'And afterward?'

"'Afterward I found they had to.'"

Mill Has Been Kept Busy.

Not every community can boast of an industry like that of White Bros., of East Jaffrey, N. H. For twenty-eight years it has run continuously and never has shut down for hard times. In all these years the mill has been idle but eight days, and then for repairs.

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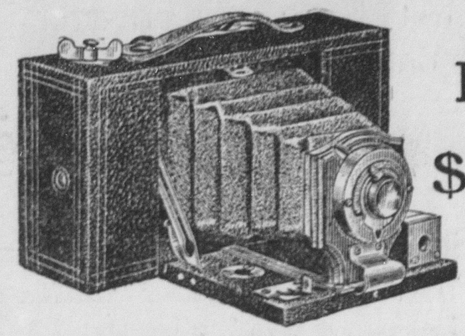

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Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Penna., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 11, at 1 o'clock p. m.; and to continue if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

Acres	Per	Warrantee	Supposed Owner	Taxes
150		Unknown	Houser Fred	6 15
100		Hale J M	G W Lonbarger	$3 22
50		Harris J D	W C Heinle	9 28
60		Lingle J J	John Shugert	3 66
50		Lingle J J	Reynolds	3 93
85		Kuhns Paul	W A Thomas est	57
25		Kuhns Richard W A Thomas est		32
55		Kuhns Simon	W A Thomas est	72
		BOGGS TWP.		
300		McCoy Frank	W C Heinle	8 61
50		Packer & Lucas	A V Lucas	2 85
50		Unknown	George Bee	1 44
		BURNSIDE TWP.		
¼ of 433	153	Beyer John	John J Bower	8 25
½ of 433	163	Beyer John	John J Bower	8 25
½ of 140	22	Cox Paul	J H Holt	4 10
140	22	Cox Paul	John J Bower	4 10
433	163	Donnelley John Howard Spencer		10 40
¼ of 133	123	Ewing Hannah W C Heinle		6 31
433	163	Ewing John	Dr C A Allen	24 97
433	163	Fox Samuel M	A P Morrison	24 97
½ of 433	163	Hall Charles	John M Dale	12 84
½ of 433	163	Hall Charles	Arthur Graham	1 58
400		Long J Z	J Z Long	21 38
146	75	Miller William	J C Meyer	8 75
70		Nickelson John George Boak		4 10
50		Unknown	O A Humpton	2 93
141		Vaughn John	Wolverton & Holt	2 93
410	151	Wallace Joseph F N C Choate		9 04
		COLLEGE TWP.		
364		Johnson Ross	P B Crider	26 34
		CURTIN TWP.		
200		Allen Charles	Wm. Harvey	16 08
294		Bruce Charles	Orvis & Morrison	16 30
119		Carskadden D	John J Bower	7 77
104		DeHaven Peter John Bowden		11 24
114		Evs Cadwallader John Bowden		11 35
415		Elliet Ruth	Samuel Hall	23 60
169		Godfrey J W	Wm C Heinle	5 26
71		Lane Sarah	Robt J Mann	4 01
178		Lane Mary	S D Gettig	5 21
71		Mane Sarah	M I Gardner	4 01
146	75	Miller James	Lycoming Timber Co	11 24
158	93	Packer J W	W C Heinle	4 96
200		Palmer John	W C Heinle	12 71
415		Roberts Jos	Samuel Hall	23 56
200		Turner Richard Wm Harvey		6 36
		FERGUSON TWP.		
25		Anderson John D M Bare & Co		1 28
400		Baker James	D M Bare & Co	34 15
110		Baker John	D M Bare & Co	6 26
50		Burnet Joseph	D M Bare & Co	2 16
235		Buckley Isaac	D M Bare & Co	19 92
65		Buckley Isaac	Morrison & Cass Paper Co	2 80
50		Bryson Samuel Ellis Lytle		7 13
37		Horner Benj Jr	Morrison & Cass Paper Co	1 60
10		Hicks Abram	Daniel Beck	22
½		Kohlinger Geo	Jacob Kreider	82
300		Lusby Josiah	D M Bare & Co	17 07
125		Miles Samuel	D W Miller	72
78		Manly Henry	Morrison & Cass Paper Co	10 69
329		Mosley Richard	Morrison & Cass Paper Co	8 65
136		McKean John	C T Aikens	6 87
150		McWilliams W	W B McWilliams est	14 29
55		Mitchell David	Chas L Fitzhugh	87
100		Moore Thos L	Chas L Fitzhugh	5 05
265		Nice Geo & M	Barrett	34 29
125		North Caleb	D M Bare & Co	7 16
175		Patton John	H C Bailey	2 85
400		Petherbridge J Sr	D M Bare & Co	11 44
63		Petherbridge J Sr	D M Bare & Co	8 58
275		Rankin Robt	D M Bare & Co	4 30
90		Shannon John	Thos T Shannon	14 23
10		Unknown	D W Miller	29
40		Unknown	W T Stevens	1 72
150		Unknown	Miller & Sexton	4 30
9		Unknown	H M & N Krebs	48
		GREGG TWP.		
200		Antis Henry	Linden Hall Lumber Company	5 10
200		Anderson Jacob	"	5 10
130		Duncan Daniel	Ed Allison	1 75
70		Gregg Smith	Ed Allison	1 05
	31	Hepburn Wm	Mary M Frank	4 15
		Hubley Bernard	Mary M Frank	12 75
		Mosby Jacob	Linden Hall Lumber Company	2 75
330		McDowell Alex	W C Heinle	5 79
200		Tower James	W M Grove	6 77
30		Unknown	Pierce Dornblazer	54
		HAINES TWP.		
259		Antis Henry	Charles Steel	8 48
196		Amard	W C Heinle	2 37
135		Cauly H B	Daniel Engle	5 75
458		Epler Adam	Laurelton Lumber Co	10 85
458	63	Epler Peter	Linden Hall Lumber Company	10 85
181		Fees Jacob	H C Hyatt	4 24
400		Gratz Simon	John Stoner	4 74
380		Hosterman & Deobler	John Stoner	4 50
229	28	Haupt & Hunter	John Stoner	2 28
288		Henry James	Wm Vonada	13 45
160		Harter W J	Laurelton Lumber Co	3 68
437	108	Hartman John Samuel	Decker	10 37
300		Hosterman Peter John	Stoner	3 76
70	25	Harter D B	Geo Ulrich	82
149	99	Kreamer Geo	Linden Hall Lumber Company	5 87
150		Levy Aaron	J H Reifsnyder	3 59
228	150	Mosby Wm	Grove & Smith	5 45
80		John Motz	Daniel Engle	1 40
150		Philips Levy	J H Reifsnyder	3 58
200		Snyder Geo	Laurelton Lumber Co	5 71
200		Snyder Kate	"	4 71
21	71	Steel Chas	"	47
170	70	Stover & Wolf	L O Stover	2 98
106		Workman Math	H C Hyatt	2 36
		HALFMOON TWP.		
167		Anshultz Geo	Chas Fitzhugh	11 03
33		Bates Daniel	Mrs Knoche	53
21		Curtin Roland & Son	John T Thompson	3 60
44	99	Cross James	D M Bare & Co	7 93
76		Elder Abraham Francis	Knoche	1 33
700	120	Jaliff Richard	D M Bare & Co	43 44
95		Keith Jacob	Chas L Fitzhugh	8 29
40		King Wm	G Wood Miller	7 21
400	20	Lamburn Wm	D M Bare & Co	43 44
120		Lamburn Josiah F P	Blair	4 32
60		Pyle Jacob	Francis Knoche	1 05
21		Pyle David	Francis Knoche	35
117		Thompson Jno	John T Thompson	13 69
131		Unknown	Harry Keller	2 89
		HARRIS TWP.		
133		Fox George	N B Spangler	3 49
151	40	Forbes James	Linden Hall Lumber Company	4 31
197		Fox George	Wm Witmer Sons Co	5 71
185		Stophel Henry	Linden Hall Lumber Company	5 15
400		Harrison Wm	Mary M Frank	1 44
159		Irvin John	Mary M Frank	11 43
80		Irvin John	Mary M Frank	1 39
89		same	James Glenn	2 31
50		same	W C Heinle	73
400		Parker Richard	Wm Witmer Sons Co	5 63
412	124	Parker Thos	"	11 43
278		Reynolds Jno	Linden Hall Lumber Company	7 60
88		Reynolds Jno	"	2 86
400		Reed Jas	Mary M Frank	11 43
335		Wharton Kearny	N B Spangler	11 43
		HOWARD TWP.		
104	63	Brady Jno	W C Heinle	4 79
107	107	Brown Saml	Mary M Frank	6 25
104	63	Brady Jno	W C Heinle	4 79
40		Justlin H A	Chas Rothrock	1 92
		HUSTON TWP.		
239		Gratz ——	Clement Dale	27 29
225		Unknown	J A Mattern	14 21
56		Kuhn ——	S F & M D Gray	1 42
45		Kuhn Adam	Wm A Thomas Est	1 07
175		Kuhn Andrew	"	4 13
110		Kuhn Daniel	"	2 61
433	163	Wheiland Jno	Chas Lewis	19 56
		LIBERTY TWP.		
65		Hamilton Archey	H P Treziyulney	4 23
166		Hayes Rob & Jas	D & J Beechdel	10 27
½	390	Irvin Robert	W H Gardner	9 06
½	390	Irvin Robert	W C Heinle	10 61
250		Jackson Jno	Wm C Heinle	7 21
400		Leach Martha	"	11 54
400		Leach Martha	"	11 54
60		Nestlerode Chris	Baiser Weber	3 63
50		Parsons Thos	C H P Treziyulney	3 02
100		Packer Job W	George Bee	2 88
		MARION TWP.		
50		Harris Jas	Conrad Diehl	2 16
197		Harris A B	Mary M Frank	5 82
20		Lewis Thos	S D Gettig	59
18	120	Lamb David	David Harter	59
200		Unknown	Isaac Frain	5 82
100		Unknown	L P Hieronimer	2 91
17		Unknown	Wm Johnsonbaugh	4 87
¾ of 199		Zatzinger Paul	Theodore Velle	2 91
		MILES TWP.		
200		Antis Henry	J H Reifsnyder	9 34
200		Antis Frederick	"	4 67
300		Boyd Thomas	Sarah J Rhine	3 05
440		Brady Wm P	Mrs Nathan Haugh	10 38
273		Barton Wm	"	23 36
100		Brooks Jesse	J H Reifsnyder	2 33
49		Brady Wm	L C Hieronimer	2 33
100		Benson Peter	W R Goodman	4 67
9		Buchtell Jno	Isaac Miller	20
200		Brady Jno	W C Heinle	2 16
150		Cooper Wm	J H Reifsnyder	3 52
403		Corrothers Jas	Mrs M Haugh	9 34
50		Cowden Jno	L C Hieronimer	2 33
156	66	Derr S & J Stahl	W C Heinle	2 16
320		Fearon Jas	J H Reifsnyder	7 47
130		Housel Jno	"	7 47
250		"	W C Heinle	5 85
66		Hepburn Jas	Linden Hall Lumber Company	4 44
217		Hepburn Jas	"	4 67
250		Jackson Jerem'h	W C Heinle	5 72
250		"	Kulp & Co	23 36
400		Lake Richard	Linden Hall Lumber Company	18 68
100		Levy Rachel	J H Reifsnyder	4 67
9-11	402 132	Miles Wm	John J Bower	5 14
7-16	402 132	"	"	4 21
34	49	Marks Henry	Wm Witmer Sons Co	1 18
87	120	Mackey Jno & Benj Young	"	1 18
27		Parker Wm	C M & H Walker	33
58		"	W C Heinle	66
608		Swineford P & J	Laurelton Lumber Co H Reifsnyder	14 15
7-12	of 42	Shaffer Michael	Linden Hall Lumber Co	94
5-12	of 72	Shaffer Michael	W C Heinle	72
413		Tripp Jas	W C Heinle	11 45
8		Unknown	J H Beck	47
100		"	Harry Keller	2 33
44		"	"	94
38		Weaver David	Linden Hall Lumber Company	23
315		Williams Dan'l	W C Heinle	10 30
150		Young Benj	John J Bower	3 52
43	63	"	Linden Hall Lumber Co	1 18
		PATTON TWP.		
300	120	Baker Jacob	D M Bair & Co	72 52
10		Grove Robert	W G Runkle	1 50
400	120	Horner Benj	D M Bair & Co	119 08
130		Kuhns Chas	W A Thomas Est	1 67
105		Kuhns Jacob	"	1 36
15		Kuhns Peter	"	20
80		Kuhns Solomon	"	1 03
		PENN TWP.		
100		Cook Wm	A P Morrison	3 59
102	20	Hamilton Thos	John Stoner	2 45
150		Hamilton Thos	Adam Gotschall	7 49
304	89	Kennedy And	"	4 34
46		Kreamer Peter J H	Reifsnyder	1 20
300		Montgomery W J	C Meyer	7 14
276		" Dan'l	"	6 66
		POTTER TWP.		
330		Anderson Jno	Linden Hall Lumber Company	11 02
88		Anderson Jno	Wm Witmer Sons Co	3 01
400		Brady Wm P	Mary M Frank	13 34
330		Barger Adam	Linden Hall Lumber Company	11 02
300		Breon Jno	"	10 01
226		Barker Jno	Wm Witmer Sons Co	7 11
80		Cameron	Linden Hall Lumber Company	2 67
155		Dewart Wm	"	5 02
155		Ewing Jasper	"	5 02
460		Emerick Jno	"	13 34
238		Ellis Francis	Wm Witmer Sons Co	7 65
20		Fulmer H B	Geo L Goodhart	66
196		"	Linden Hall Lumber Company	6 67
155		Gettig Christian	"	5 02
150		Gobin Charles	"	5 02
400		Harrison Wm	W C Heinle	6 80
62		Hunter Alex	Linden Hall Lumber Company	2 10
327		Johnson Alex	Wm Witmer Sons Co	10 01
132	108	Norton Sam'l W	"	"
200		Wharton Kearney	"	3 40
133		Fox George	"	2 80
197		Fox George	"	3 40
400		Levy Daniel	W C Heinle	13 34
190		Martin Thos	Linden Hall Lumber Company	6 67
83	34	Rapp Jacob	Samuel Brown	1 04
400		Smith Daniel	W P James	13 34
35		Shires & Fulmer	Linden Hall Lumber Company	1 02
100		Sawyer Wm	"	3 25
400		"	"	13 34
9		Shires John	"	2 95
16	61	Telley Ferrell	"	3 68
200		Unknown	"	6 67
170		Vanderslice H	"	5 68
75		Unknown	George Bee	2 67
50	16	"	W C Heinle	90
100		Young Samuel	"	1 91
		RUSH TWP.		
318	153	Allison Andrew A P	Morrison	24 24
52		Bannon Jas	Chaney & Thompson	3 56
433	153	Britches Isaac	Frank P Blair	27 72
200		Burg John	W C Heinle	5 89
100		Copenhaver J	"	2 95
250		"	Chas E Allen	1 62
200		"	A P Morrison	5 89
434		Grant Thomas	T C McCausland	27 64
121	152	Grove & McKean	C E Allen	17 60
431	100	Harris John P	E J Pruner	27 46
433	153	Hamilton Hugh Wm	C Heinle	12 04
¼ of 433	153	Irvin Robert	E M Leifer est	9 19
¼ of 433	153	"	W A Christ	9 04
367	109	Irvin James T	Wm C Heinle	10 23
396		Joedon Benj	"	11 01
433	163	Malone Richard F P	Blair	27 71
421	21	Moyer John	C P Colyer	62 10
¼ of 433	153	Morgan B R	E M Leifer est	9 05
¼ of 433	153	Musser John	"	9 05
¼ of 433	153	Morgan D R	W A Christ	9 04
¼ of 433	153	Musser John	"	9 04
433	153	Miller Robt	T J McCausland	27 71
¼ of 433	153	Peters Richard E M	Leifer est	9 03
¼ of 433	153	"	W A Christ	9 04
177	84	Phil Hardman A B	Morrison	24 26
100		Passmore B & H W C	Heinle	2 75
400		Smith John	P G Meek	11 12
433	153	Turner James	A P Morrison	12 04
80		Unknown	C E Allen	2 72
433	153	Welsh James	W C Heinle	55 25
443	153	What't Kearney F P	Blair	27 75
		SPRING TWP.		
419		Johnson John	Grove & Smith	27 19
250		Toole Henry	"	16 81
100		Wilson Wm	John Bilger	3 18
100		"	Wm Bilger	3 18
		SNOW SHOE TWP.		
433	153	Bayard Andrew W C	Heinle	13 85
325		Banks Wm	"	10 38
325		"	"	10 38
412		Carscadden	"	13 16
412	44	"	"	25 47
¼ of 400		Develing Jos	F P Blair	18 77
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	J J & C M Bower	12 49
¼ of 400		"	J H Holt	9 35
¼ of 400		"	J Z Long	9 35
250		Hall Peter	E L Orvis	15 61
300		Lewis Lewis	W C Heinle	7 58
450		McLanahan S	"	24 89
489	28	Mitchell W P	J Z Long	11 81
400		Martin Alex	W C Heinle	12 77
433		Norton Joseph	"	13 83
433		Parker Geo	John C Rowe	27 13
216		Parker J	John G Love	16 86
360		Tim John	W C Heinle	11 49
216	83	Parker J	"	6 89
433		Parker George	"	13 93
360	144	Kelley John	M I Gardner	11 49
216		Rainey Robt	W C Heinle	6 89
163		Tompkins J	Hugh Ward	5 18
400		William David W C	Heinle	12 77
		TAYLOR TWP.		
50		Beck Jacob	A P Morrison	5 47
100		Beck Daniel	"	3 61
58		Bechdol John	W C Heinle	5 42
400		Bell Wm	A P Morrison	27 15
200		Burg Wm	W C Heinle	13 89
23		Craig James	Charles Reese	3 16
433	153	Cox Isaac	Jno W C Heinel	15 16
200		Carr James	"	14 42
160		Hoover John	Pittsburg S & D Co	7 21
434		Hamilton Hugh	R Sims	3 54
434		Montgomery J	W C Heinle	15 61
25		Longden Charles	"	92
434		Montgomery W W	"	15 61
129	160	Norris Morrison	"	9 37
50		Mong George	Pittsburg S & D Co	3 61
433		Pruner E J	E J Pruner	30 73
200		Pruner E J	J C Meyer	27 95
25		Rite George	Pittsburg S & D Co	1 80
96	142	Shenick John	Samuel McCalmont	13 66
433	163	Snyder Barb	W C Heinle	15 61
438		Thomas J W	C B Thomas	15 78
14		Williams Josh	Pittsburg S & D Co	1 00
100		Wilson Wm	W C Heinle	3 61
433		Williams Polly	"	15 61
92		Wallace Thos	"	9 30
473	153	Williams Josh	"	15 61
		UNION TWP.		
100		Brown Wm	A P Morrison	2 67
433	163	Donnelson Jas	Lehigh Val Coal Co	11 62
100		Phillips Saml	W C Heinle	2 67
383		Clark Wm	F P Blair	21 67
433	163	Wister Wm	"	23 32
20		Kuhn David	Wm. A Thomas estate	54
10		Kuhn Paul	"	27
15		Kuhn Richard	"	39
50		Kuhn Samuel	"	1 61
40		Kuhn Simon	"	1 07
		WALKER TWP		
92	40	Askew, Acker or Askers	Robt Agar & Smith	2 54
212	10	Baker John	"	6 62
217	65	Baker Robert	"	6 62
162		Brooks Ruth	"	3 60
125		Furrier or Currier Mary	"	3 27
152	40	"	"	3 56
60		"	"	1 59
111	42	Dougherty M	W C Heinle	1 59
111	42	"	"	1 59
92	26	Eckert Wm	Agar & Smith	2 45
100	39	Evans Jesse	"	2 64
69	39	"	Isaac Markle	1 86
1 5 of 250		Erskine John	Louis Bush	72
4-5 of 250		"	W B Nat'l Bank	2 88
245	55	Gilbert Wm	Agar & Smith	6 62
211	72	Hahn Peter	"	5 71
65	40	Hahn Wm	"	2 01
59	40	Johnson David	"	1 59
327	84	Monsell or Mansel	Wm "	8 71
99	94	Mercer John	"	2 44
327	100	Mercer David	"	3 71
384	26	Miller Wm	"	10 29
443	59	Beman or Osman Capt	"	7 93
86	40	Packer Job	"	2 29
89	40	Packer Jr J	"	2 29
61	136	Rohrer C	Yearick & Stayd	5 05
59		Swanzy Wm	W C Heinle	1 69
382	138	Sutler D	Agar & Smith	10 29
30		Wickersham A	Isaac Markle	80
12		Wilson Robt	Zimmerman & Robinson	1 33
		WORTH TWP.		
23		Clymer Henry	J T Thompson estate	6 58
250		Gray P B D	W C Heinle	9 81
300		Hawthorn T	J T Thompson	13 14
345		Kuhn John	" "	75 65
260		Lawson Geo	John T Thompson	37 98
230		Mayland Jasper	"	14 45
174		Miles Samuel	"	38 09
86		Ross John	"	18 76
79		Swanswick Jno	"	11 49
6		Singer John	"	2 09
88		Shippen Wm Jr	"	12 86
109		Unknown	W F Albreght	7 31
137		Wister Daniel	John T Thompson	29 99
30		Wister Wm	"	6 68

TREASURER'S SALE OF SEATED LANDS—At the same time and place as given in the Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands, will be sold the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collector of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1902 and 1903 to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non-payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated land for taxes.

MILESBURG BORO

Description	Owners	Taxes
Lot No. 7	Z D Miles estate	$27 03
	MILLHEIM BORO	
Lot	B F Kister	9 41
	HOWARD TWP.	
M. and L. Lot	J H Bathurst	4 63
29 Acres	Mary Chatman estate	60
14 "	Sarah Daughenbaug	4 03
230 "	James Dulen	3 98
140 "	Calvin Lucas	5 79
24 "	Mary E dore	27 02
½ "	N P Ridder	6 85
½ "	Hannah Watkins	1 91
24 "	John Wantz	81
6 "	Edward Gardner	46
23 "	Lillie Gardner	2 46
	LIBERTY TWP.	
½ "	Julia Kunes estate	4 55
½ "	John Weaver	82
½ "	Joseph Brothers	2 75
¼ "	Roland Lucas estate	1 58

Note

In accordance with the Act of June 6th, 1837, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

Special Notice

All persons corresponding with the Treasurer in reference to land advertised for sale in the above list should remit sufficient to pay postage, stationery and advertising.

The advertising is $1.00 on each tract.

G. W. RUMBERGER, Clerk. F. K. WHITE, County Treas.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1906

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

Harris Township.

Edwin Rupp, John Hess, Riley Hunter, wife and child were visitors from Altoona.

Mrs. Rosanna Bricker returned to her home in Boalsburg after spending the greater part of a year with her son Mitchell, in Lewistown, and her daughter, Mrs. Emma Kreamer, in Punxsutawney. She was accompanied by her daughter, who will remain with her for a short time.

Mrs. Anna and Mrs. Clara Kreamer, of Altoona, were called here by the serious illness of their sister, Mrs. Edward Williams.

The onion snow fell Monday, and the mountains were again clad in the mantle of winter.

Some of the farmers have sown oats and planted potatoes.

There is still a great demand for horses. J. H. Meyer sold a valuable young horse to G. L. Gettig, of Pleasant Gap.

P. M. Weber, of Huntingdon, enjoyed a few days with relatives and friends in this community.

Dr. and Mrs. T. O. Glenn, of Rixford, who attended the funeral of Mrs. Dr. Glenn, at State College, spent a short time with Mrs. M. A. Woods.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Williams last Friday. Being the first girl in the family she is heartily welcome.

LOCALS.

WANTED—Wanted by B. D. Brisbin & Co., Centre Hall, a man and team to do lumbering, steady employment for the right kind of a man.

McClure's begins a new volume with May. If the forthcoming numbers are to be gauged by this first one the readers of this magazine have a rare treat ahead of them. Two universally important and interesting series begin: Rudyard Kipling's "Robin Goodfellow—His Friends," and the Life Insurance articles by Burton J. Hendrick.

Mrs. Emanuel Beck, of Eastville, six miles from Loganton, underwent a serious surgical operation last week for the removal of a cancer. The operation was performed by Dr. Donaldson, of Williamsport, assisted by Drs. Wignall and Goodman, of Loganton. Miss Clara Snavely, of Clintondale, and Miss Margaret Kerstetter, of Booneville, also submitted to serious operations.

LOCALS.

The snow Monday freshened up the grass.

Dr. J. F. Alexander, is about again, and looking after a few patients.

It is reported that three inches of snow fell in Sugar Valley Monday morning.

Ex-Sheriff Spangler, these fine days, walks the street, much improved in general health.

Ex-Prothonotary L. A. Schaeffer was confined to the house on account of sickness, beginning of this week.

The National Government has appropriated $2,500,000 for relief of the Pacific coast earthquake and fire victims.

The Orangeville Courier, edited by H. U. Hartzell, has been enlarged and is now a six-column, eight-page paper. The editor is a Pennsylvanian, and while a boy lived in Howard. The Courier is a live local paper.

A number of workmen at the Burnham steel works were discharged within the past week. Among these unfortunates were a number from Penns Valley who had been regularly engaged at these works for a year or less.

Calvin Horner and family, of Altoona, are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. William Horner, west of Centre Hall. Some time ago Mr. Horner met with an accident by falling through an elevator shaft, but he has almost completely recovered from the injuries received.

Thanks to Miss Mabel O. Zerbe for a copy of The Salt Lake Herald, giving a vivid account of the Pacific coast catastrophe. Miss Zerbe is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Zerbe, formerly residents of Centre Hall, and is engaged in one of the large business offices in Salt Lake City.

The large barn on the farm of E. S. Parker, situated near Mifflintown, was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at fully $10,000. In the barn at the time were twenty-nine head of live stock and these were also consumed. All the machinery belonging to the place and a great amount of grain, hay, etc., were burned.

Today (Thursday) the argument will take place before the Dauphin county court in the case brought by certain citizens of Schuylkill county to test the constitutionality of the new senatorial apportionment law. Nomination papers for senator have been filed for one of the districts in that county abolished by the act, and the question of their validity involves also the constitutionality of the new act. The case will in all events be appealed to the supreme court, from which it is hoped to have a decision in the early summer. Until such a decision is made it will obviously be the part of prudence that no nominations for senator be made in districts which would be affected should the act be declared unconstitutional.

Swarm-Hartman.

Thursday morning of last week the marriage of William Swarm, of Wyoming, Luzerne county, and Miss Mary Hartman, of Millheim, was solemnized, Rev. B. R. M. Sheeder, of Aaronsburg, officiating. The young couple went from Millheim to Philadelphia, and from there they will return to the coal regions.

The bride is the daughter of J. H. B. Hartman, the Millheim foundryman, and is an estimable young lady. The groom is a son of John Swarm, formerly a resident of Centre Hall. He is lieutenant of Company C, State Police, with a salary of $1200 per year.

The father and sister (Miss Clara) of the groom, who now live in Williamsport, attended the wedding, which was also witnessed by a number of the bride's intimate friends.

New Pension Law.

The age limit pension bill passed by both houses of congress has become a law. Under its provisions when a soldier of the Civil war arrives at the age of sixty years he is allowed $6 per month without examination as to disability. At sixty-one he gets $8; at seventy years he is allowed $12. The measure does away with any question as to disability, and gives every soldier a pension regardless of disease contracted in the war or since that time.

Dr. Meyer Improving.

'Squire J. S. Meyer, of Penn Hall, returned from Ardmore Tuesday, and reports the condition of his son, Dr. J. Frank Meyer, considerably improved, although he is yet a very sick man. Mrs. Meyer remained at Ardmore, and makes daily visits to her son who is at Bryn Mawr hospital.

Town Advertises for Physician.

Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, is without a physician, and the citizens have issued a petition, setting forth their need and offering some inducement to a good live doctor of medicine willing to go to their relief.

Mercury at 28.

Tuesday morning mercury stood at twenty-eight degrees above zero. The ground was frozen hard, and pools were covered with ice. In some sections damage was done to fruit.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that a certain note signed by John H. Snyder and D. E. Snyder, dated March 27, 1906, for the sum of $111.50, and made payable to George W. Gingerich, will not be paid as value was not received for the same. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said note, for the above stated reason.

JOHN H. SNYDER,
D. E. SNYDER,
Centre Hall, Pa.
3t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS:—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 268, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 7th, 1906, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES R. McCLURE, Secretary.

From Iowa.

Samuel Condo, a resident of Birmingham, Iowa, writes the Reporter of the death of a former Harris township resident, and other bits of news, under date of April 23:

David Kreamer died at this place recently, aged about eighty years. He was formerly a resident of Harris township, Centre county, Pa., and was engaged in the woolen factory at Oak Hall Station. During the war he came west, first locating in Wisconsin, and later came to this point.

The past winter was a very pleasant one, but the spring was a terror. The coldest we had was about eight degrees below zero. The like of mud this spring was never before witnessed.

Farmers had considerable difficulty in putting in their oats. Some are sowing now, among these is myself. Corn planting will be late.

From present indications this will be a good fruit year. I have about a hundred peach trees looking red—ready to burst in bloom.

Mrs. Condo and I contemplate a visit to Penns Valley this summer where we hope to again converse with our old friends.

A Return Game.

Centre Hall will play Spring Mills a return game of base ball Saturday afternoon at Spring Mills.

Linden Hall.

Miss Bertha Meyers started to school at Spring Mills on Monday. She will stay during the week with her aunt, Mrs. John Rishel, whose daughter, Miss Lodie, is also going to school.

Thursday evening the friends and neighbors of Samuel Floray, to the number of forty, surprised him by gathering at his home to celebrate his sixty-fifth birthday. Ice cream and cake were served, and all spent an enjoyable evening.

Mrs. J. Mitchell Garbrick spent Tuesday with her brother's family here. She will return to her home at Hummelstown on Friday.

J. M. Wieland went to Mifflinburg Monday, in the interest of the Boalsburg carriage works.

Miss Maude Miller, of the Glades, visited friends here last week and enjoyed a drive to Centre Hall.

John Strouse lost a valuable horse last week. He had refused to sell the animal for two hund

Marriage Licenses.

Earnest Moore, Julian.
Blanche Nearhoff, Port Matilda.
Dennis Callan, Altoona.
Elizabeth Brown, Bellefonte.
Harry K. Stine, Wilmerding
Minnie McClane, Philipsburg.
Harrison L. Smith, Beaver Falls
Hattie T. Griffith, Axe Mann
Charles M. Confer, Howard.
Elvie Strunk, Howard.
Gustavis T. Rumberger, Philipsburg
Lelah A. Grove, Philipsburg.
Robert C. Burns, Johnstown.
Elizabeth Taylor, Bellefonte.
Gordon W. Ardell, Julian.
Sue M. Sanderson, Julian.
Henry I. Conley, Lock Haven.
Mary B. Yearick, Aaronsburg.
Frank W. Dillen, Julian.
Nannie M. Campbell, Julian.

LOCALS.

Some of the elevations of towns in Central Pennsylvania above sea level are: Altoona, 1,179 feet; Harrisburg, 317 feet; Sunbury, 444 feet; Huntingdon, 621 feet; Centre Hall, 1,250 feet.

Rev. G. W. McIlnay, pastor of the Penns Valley Methodist charge, will publish a monthly paper, devoted to the work of his various congregations. Rev. McIlnay is a progressive minister, and believes in keeping his members posted in the work of his church The first number of his paper will appear in May, and will be printed at this office.

Medford and Its Rum.

The American Gazeteer, published in 1810, has the following: "Medford, a pleafant, thriving compact town in Middlefex county, Maffachufetts, four milef north of Bofton, fituated on the Myftic river, three milef from itf mouth. The river is navigable for fmall veffels to this place, where it meetf the Middlefex canal. The townfhip was incorporated in 1630 and contains 1114 inhabitantf, who are noted for their induftry. Here is a poftoffice. Alfo four diftilleries, which have diftilled in one year 252,450 gallons of rum."

Mamma's Baby.

"Pretty? No, I won't say baby is pretty," declared a young mother, "for I can speak of him impartially even though he is my own, and that's more than most mothers can do. He has lovely blue eyes, perfect in shape, hair like the morning sunshine, mouth—well, no rosebud could be sweeter; complexion divinely fair, nose just too charming for anything—in fact, he's faultless, but I won't say he's pretty."

If is a much bigger word than it looks.

The hero is all right as long as he keeps his job.

COLORED SKIN

A Theory That It Is an Intermediary Stage of Development.

The origin of colored skin, or white either, is still unknown. If the sun is really the active agent in its evolution, the power of sunlight must have been curtailed when people took to wearing clothes.

The slightest protection, as seen in the use of ladies' veils, keeps the white skin pure. Therefore, if there is any protection afforded by natural dark skin, an equivalent is obtained for white people by the use of clothes. Until white people begin to discard clothing in the tropics their skin will remain white.

Sunburn must not be confounded with pigmentation of the skin. Sunburn is merely a tanning of the epidermal cells on the surface of the skin, whereas pigmentation is caused by a deposit of dark matter within the deeper layers of the true skin.

Summing the whole evidence up, considering all arguments derived from history, anthropology, ethnology and general evolution, it seems to me that the colored skin is an intermediary stage of development between our primate ancestors and the pure white or Caucasian skin. My general contention is that white skinned peoples come from the oldest stocks of humanity and that in the process of evolution they became white by the use of clothes.—Dr. T. F. Macdonald.

Reputation.

A certain pompous individual from the state of Massachusetts was once strutting about the capitol at Washington. A western senator said to Senator Hoar:

"Who is that person?"

"That," responded Hoar, "is General Blank of my state."

"Does he cut as wide a swath in Massachusetts as he does in Washington?"

"No," said Senator Hoar, with a merry twinkle. "No, General Blank's reputation is purely national."—Life.

The Malaria of Ambiguity.

Admiring Friend (to captain of college boat club)—I say, Thompson has been slanging you like anything about putting Jones into the Henley boat. He says the fellow's the biggest fool in the varsity. Captain—Oh! And what did you say? Admiring Friend—Oh, I stuck up for you, of course, old fellow.—Punch.

A Definition.

"What does the word 'aroma' mean?" was recently asked by a teacher. Only one hand went up. Its owner thus explained: "When you cook an onion in the kitchen, the aroma is what you get in the parlor."

A Round of Pleasure.

Nell—Last night was the happiest in my life. It brought me one round of pleasure. Bell—What do you consider one round of pleasure. Nell—An engagement ring.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Success doesn't amount to so much if a lot of age goes with it.

How many things we all have to do that "goes against the grain."

If you are willing to spend money on your fads you can find plenty of encouragement in them.

No man says exactly what he means. To do that would require too much explanation and qualification.

When you have no other reform to think about, here is one that is always important and timely: You talk too much.

The kicker attracts attention for a time and affords amusement, but in a little while people become very tired of him. And how he is hated in his old age!

We frequently see this statement: "It requires courage for a man to do his duty." This isn't true. It is always easier to do right than it is to do wrong.—Atchison Globe.

City Versus Country Eyes.

In one of his delightful books Dr. Jessopp remarks that whereas country people look up Londoners look down. It is largely this habit that has limited their observing powers, but London has itself to blame. I take it that one can observe well only by the power of taking large views, and in London this is impossible, even if one would, partly from the circumscribing effect of bricks and mortar, partly from the dim light of a London distance and partly from the need of avoiding collisions. One's eyes unconsciously acquire a habit of restricted vision; our observation specializes, like that of the little girl in Mrs. Meynell's book who beguiled the tedium of her walks by collecting shopkeepers named Jones. Perhaps that is the kind of observation for which we in London are best suited.—London Outlook.

Woman's Logic.

"Yes, my father made me give him up. He isn't any good at all."

"Is that so, dear?"

"Yes, indeed. Why, even the neighbors said he was worthless. He dissipates and is horrid."

"You don't say?"

"In fact, I hate him."

"Gracious! But have you heard that he is to be married to Belle?"

"What? That Belle? Why, what on earth does a nice young man like him want with such a girl as Belle? I am surprised."—Columbus Dispatch.

He Wanted to Know.

Scotchmen are fond of an argument, and delight to find flaws in an opponent's logic. Two blacksmiths were once conversing as to which was the first trade in the world. One insisted that it must have been gardening, and quoted from Genesis: "Adam was put into the garden of Eden to dress it and keep it." "Aye, John," retorted the other, who had stood up for his own trade, "but wha made the spades?"

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	60	Wheat	80
Barley	45	Oats	30
		Corn	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	08	Butter	23
Potatoes	50	Eggs	13

The more the merrier doesn't apply to troubles.

A man can't be expected to win in a walk until he gets the run of things.

All the world's a stage, and the average man wants to be the whole show.

...The Index...
Bellefonte, Pa.

We have our usual big line of
Spalding's
Base Ball Goods
on display. We can fit out individuals or teams to play the great game.
Balls, 5c to $1.25
Bats, 5c to $1.00
Gloves, 25c to $3.50
Mitts, 10c to $4.00
Masks, Toe and Heel Clips, Score Books, Chest Protectors, etc.
We have just as complete a stock of Tennis Goods.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA...
RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect January 1st, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MOMTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbufy, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.17 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.
FOR WASHINGTON, 7.17 a. m. week-days.
FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.
FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.
FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.
FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week Days.

WESTWARD.			STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
P M	A M	P M		P M	A M	P M
1 38	5 40	5 42	Montandon	8 05	9 10	4 30
1 48	6 30	5 50	Lewisburg	7 55	9 00	4 20
1 55	6 38	5 57	Biehl	6 36	8 53	4 13
2 00	6 42	6 02	Vicksburg	6 30	8 48	4 08
2 08	6 50	6 10	Mifflinburg	6 20	8 40	4 00
2 20	7 02		Millmont		8 29	3 49
2 27	7 09		Glen Iron		8 22	3 42
2 55	7 37		Paddy Mountain		7 55	3 15
3 05	7 47		Coburn		7 47	3 05
3 12	7 53		Zerby		7 39	2 58
3 21	8 02		Rising Springs		7 30	2 49
3 28	8 08		Penn Cave		7 24	2 42
3 36	8 16		Centre Hall		7 17	2 35
3 42	8 22		Gregg		7 11	2 28
3 49	8 29		Linden Hall		7 05	2 21
3 54	8 33		Oak Hall		7 00	2 16
3 58	8 37		Lemont		6 56	2 12
4 03	8 42		Dale Summit		6 52	2 08
4 12	8 52		Pleasant Gap		6 43	1 58
4 16	8 55		Axemann		6 39	1 55
4 20	9 00		Bellefonte		6 35	1 50

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m. 9.45 a. m., 1.15, and 5.25 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.27 a. m. 10.03 a. m., 4.50 and 8.12 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.16 and 9.52 a. m. and 4.39 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.25 a. m., 10.00 a. m. and 4.48 p. m.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down.			Stations	Read Up.		
No. 1	No 3	No 5		No 6	No 4	No 2
A.M.	P M	P M	Lv. Ar.	P M	P M	A M
7 10	2 45	7 05	BELLEFONTE	9 40	5 20	9 40
7 21	2 56	7 16	Nigh	9 27	5 07	9 27
7 26	3 01	7 21	Zion	9 21	5 01	9 21
7 33	3 08	7 28	Hecla Park	9 15	4 55	9 15
7 35	3 10		Dunkles	9 13	4 52	9 13
7 39	3 14	7 33	HUBLERSBURG	9 09	4 48	9 09
7 43	3 18	7 38	Snydertown	9 06	4 44	9 05
7 45	3 20	7 40	Nittany	9 04	4 41	9 02
7 47	3 22	7 43	Huston	9 02	4 38	9 00
7 51	3 26	7 48	LAMAR	8 59	4 35	8 57
7 53	3 28	7 50	Clintondale	8 56	4 32	8 54
7 57	3 32	7 54	Krider's Spring	8 52	4 28	8 51
8 01	3 36	7 59	Mackeyville	8 48	4 23	8 46
8 07	3 42		Cedar Springs	8 42	4 17	8 40
8 10	3 45	8 07	Salona	8 40	4 15	8 38
8 15	3 50	8 12	MILL HALL	8 35	4 10	8 33
			(N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.)			
11 45		9 04	Jersey Shore	3 26		7 52
12 20		9 35	Arr. W'msport Lve	2 50		7 20
12 29		11 30	Lve. W'msport Arr.	2 30		6 50
			(Philad. & Reading Ry.)			
7 30		6 50	PHILA	8 26		11 30
10 20		9 02	NEW YORK	4 30		9 00
			(Via Philad.)			
P. M.		A. M.		A. M.		P. M
10 40			Ar New York Lv	4 00		
			(Via Tamaqua)			

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent

Are You Well Shod?

If you are not, you should be; Why? Because to have good heath and comfort you must keep your feet well covered. We are prepared to fit anyone with those king of all "KEITHS KONQUEROR" Shoes.

It matters not who you are or what work you may do they will suit you—Farmer, Business Man or Laborer, they are made especially for you. The beauty of these shoes is not only skin deep, but through and through, from top to bottom, inside and out, leather and lining, soles, comfort and durability.

Come! don't wait; lay this paper down, pick up your hat and walk right in and ask to see that pair of "Konqueror" Shoes we have specially for you. If you don't, some other "feller" will be ahead of you. Look at them in our windows—cost only $3.50 and $4.00.

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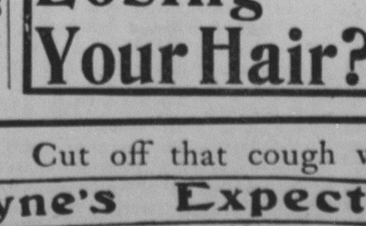

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS.		WESTWARD		
6	4	2		1	3	5	
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM	
6 30	12 50	8 50	Bellefonte	6 30	10 15	3 00	
6 10	12 40	8 40	Coleville	6 55	10 20	3 07	
6 07	12 37	8 37	Morris	6 58	10 23	3 12	
6 03	12 35	8 35	Stevens	6 43	10 27	3 17	
6 00	12 31	8 31	Hunters	6 46	10 30	3 21	
5 55	12 28	8 28	Fillmore	6 50	10 34	3 26	
5 50	12 24	8 24	Briarly	6 55	10 40	3 32	
5 45	12 20	8 20	Waddles	7 00	10 45	3 35	
5 27	12 07	8 07	Krumrine	7 12	10 57	3 50	
5 20	12 00	8 00	State College	7 25	11 10	4 05	
4 30		7 45	Struble	7 27		4 10	
4 25		7 40	Bloomsdorf	7 31		4 15	
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro	7 35		4 20	

WANTED: By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.
SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
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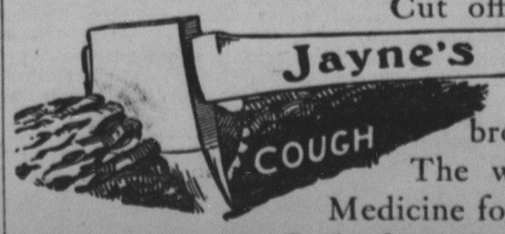
Why not advertise in the Reporter?

Losing Your Hair?

And doing nothing to keep it? Most women like thick, heavy hair; long, luxuriant hair. Don't you? Then use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. You save what hair you have and get more at the same time.
For the whiskers and moustache we make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.



"PE-RU-NA WORKED SIMPLY MARVELOUS"

Suffered Severely With Headaches--- Unable to Work.

Miss Lucy V. McGivney, 452 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"For many months I suffered severely from headaches and pains in the side and back, sometimes being unable to attend to my daily work.

"I am better, now, thanks to Peruna, and am as active as ever and have no more headaches.

"The way Peruna worked in my case was simply marvelous."

We have in our files many grateful letters from women who have suffered with the symptoms named above. Lack of space prevents our giving more than one testimonial here.

It is impossible to even approximate the great amount of suffering which Peruna has relieved, or the number of women who have been restored to health and strength by its faithful use.

Mark Twain Victor, as Usual.

"You can't beat Mark Twain," said an editor. "At a banquet or supper nothing is more foolish than to cross blades with our great humorist.

"Mark Twain, you'll remember, tells in 'Innocents Abroad' about the street in Damascus that is called Straight. He says that the street called Straight may not be as crooked as a corkscrew, but it is certainly less straight than a rainbow.

"Well, Haskett Smith, the Palestine lecturer, took Mark Twain to task about the street called Straight at a dinner.

"'When I was in Damascus,' he said, 'I took a photograph of this street and the photograph shows the street to be really as straight as possible.'

"There was a laugh at the humorist's expense.

"He rose and drawled

"'May I ask what my friend Haskett Smith had to drink that day in Damascus?'

"'Oh, water, water only,' Hasket Smith replied.

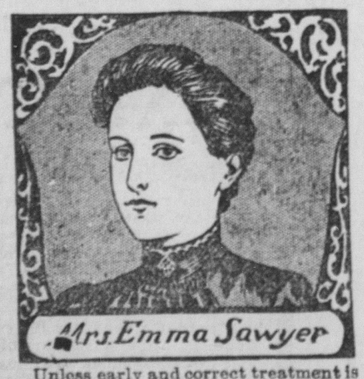
"'Ah, well,' Twain drawled, 'you see, that makes all the difference.'"

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Increasing Among Women, But Sufferers Need Not Despair

THE BEST ADVICE IS FREE

Of all the diseases known, with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal, and statistics show that this disease is on the increase among women.



Unless early and correct treatment is applied the patient seldom survives when once the disease is fastened upon her. We believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most efficient treatment for chronic kidney troubles of women, and is the only medicine especially prepared for this purpose.

When a woman is troubled with pain or weight in loins, backache, frequent, painful or scalding urination, swelling of limbs or feet, swelling under the eyes, an uneasy, tired feeling in the region of the kidneys or notices a sediment in the urine, she should lose no time in commencing treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it may be the means of saving her life.

For proof, read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Sawyer.

"I cannot express the terrible suffering I had to endure. A derangement of the female organs developed nervous prostration and a serious kidney trouble. The doctor attended me for a year, but I kept getting worse, until I was unable to do anything, and I made up my mind I could not live. I finally decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and I am to-day a well woman. I cannot praise it too highly, and I tell every suffering woman about my case." —Mrs. Emma Sawyer, Conyers, Ga.

Mrs. Pinkham gives free advice to women; address in confidence, Lynn, Mass.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

SHEEP IN THE ORCHARD.

In response to an inquiry in the Rural New York a correspondent of that paper gives his experience with sheep in the orchard and says:

Make a thin whitewash and stir in it some fresh cow manure. I do not think the sheep will trouble the trees again; if you will give their trunks a good swabbing with the mixture, or you can stir in some fresh blood, which will be distasteful to the sheep. Perhaps a better way would be to wrap the trees around with chicken wire that has a small mesh. If this is done, place some slats between the tree and the wire, so the latter will not get too tight about the tree. The wash would have to be renewed; the wire will last for years. While the eating of the limbs of the fallen trees was perhaps the immediate cause of their gnawing the bark, the main source of trouble lies back of that. I have had sheep in orchards for nearly 30 years, and while there have been many broken limbs and trees that they have eaten—for they are natural scavengers—I never had one touch the trunk of a tree of any size. The difficulty is that the sheep lack mineral matter in their food. This is more likely to occur where the sheep are pastured in the orchard, for this grass growing in the shade is particularly lacking in nutrients. Some years ago I had a similiar trouble with a lot of cattle. I thought it a bad habit, and took them out. The next winter, about February, the same trouble occurred. I then began to study conditions, and realized that I had little bone material in my feed. I was feeding large quantities of silage and wet brewers' grains; little or no bran or clover hay. I gave them some ground bone for immediate relief, and since have never failed to have plenty of ash in the feed, and though the same cows were turned in the orchard the next winter I never have had any further trouble, neither have I protected the trees in any way. I would suggest a liberal feed to the sheep of oats or wheat bran, not so much to protect the trees as for the good of the sheep.

NOTES FOR DUCK-RAISERS.

There is profit in ducks if properly managed. Ducks require more fresh air and will stand more cold than chicks. Do not pick during winter, nor during the laying season. Always give ducks plenty of water to drink, and it should be near the feed trough, for ducks wash their food down with water and are liable to choke if they do not have it.

The Pekin duck is the largest of all known breeds of ducks. For early maturity, laying quality and as table fowls, they have no superior in this country. Their feathers being pure white always command a good price.

Do not let the ducks out of the house in the morning until they have laid, as they are liable to drop the eggs anywhere. They usually lay early in the morning, though occasionally a duck will not lay until eight or nine o'clock. With proper care a duck will lay from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five eggs in a season, but to do this they must have a good shelter and plenty of egg-producing food. No one can successfully raise ducks unless they can be kept apart from the other feathered fowls of the farm, especially the chickens and turkeys. They foul the drinking water and gobble up nearly all, if not all, of the food within sight.

A wire netting fence two feet high will do to enclose a duck-yard. It is not necessary to have a stream or pond for them, but if either is near, and can be inclosed wholly or partly in the yard, do so. The ducks must have a house or shed as well as the chickens, and some place to stay at night and for protection from driving rains and storms. The floors should be well-covered with a littel of straw or leaves and this should be changed often.—M. D. H., in the Indiana Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

Old horses that have begun to decline in vigor require more food than the youth or the matured.

With all classes of stock the value of the feed is the same, whether it is supplied to the scrawniest of scrubs or the best of full bloods.

Nothing is so well adapted to the permanent improvement of the fertility of the farm as well managed barnyard manure.

Early in the spring a shovelful of ashes should be scattered around each currant hill and a handful tarown on the crown. They serve two purposes —fertilizing and preventing insects and diseases.

Diseased wood on a tree can never be made new again. Cut it off and allow another shoot to grow. Every day that such wood remains on a tree adds to the liability of losing it.

The state fairs are the best educators we have for the rank and file of hog growers. They set higher ideals for men to work toward.

The high grade hogs now found on the average farm trace through the best and purest ancestry known to the hog breeding world.

Don't worry about feeding the sow till the litter is a day or two old, at least, and then go slow. Feed something light and cooling.

Disinfect the poultry house and runs with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and repeat this disinfection at least once a week in case of roup.

Keep the poultry houses clean, have ample ventilation, but freedom from drafts of air, and arrange the house so that the sun will shine into it a portion of the day.

If some birds have been to a show, or if new birds have been purchased for the flock, quarantine them at a distance from the home flock for thirty days before they are allowed to go together.

Roup undoubtedly is diphtheritic or diphtheria, not unlike that which affects human beings, and although caused by different bacteria, is believed to have at times been communicated from fowls to children.

COST OF PRODUCING MILK.

The New Jersey Experiment Station summarizes its record of the cost of producing milk from the college herd as follows: "The daily cost of total food per cow varied from 11.60 cents in 1895 to 12.88 cents in 1901. The daily cost for fine feed varied from 4.99 cents in 1896 to 7.62 cents in 1901; the cost of roughage varied from 5.23 cents in 1902 to 6.61 cents in 1896.

The cost of production per quart varied from 2.26 cents in 1902 to 2.49 cents in 1896, and the average annual yield per cow was 6528 pounds. The study of the records of individual cows also showed that but little profit can be derived from a cow that does not produce five thousand pounds of milk per year, particularly if the product is sold at the low price of one cent per pound; no stronger argument is needed in favor of the necessity of testing the animals, and thus learning their exact value, than is afforded by these records. Furthermore, the facts brought out by the records indicate that there is but little profit from a cow that does not produce two hundred pounds of butter per year, and point to the necessity of a careful selection of cows for the butter dairy."—American Cultivator.

A FORESTRY SUGGESTION.

In cutting trees for wood it is often done in a very detrimental way to the wood lot, both in reducing the wood supply and destroying forest conditions. Do not cut the best trees, but select those trees that show that they have matured and commenced to decline. Do not forget the question of reproduction and destroy the small saplings. Do your cutting as carefully as possible, allowing the young trees to grow up. Do not do all your cutting in one place. It opens up the forest, letting in the hot winds and often times causes early decline of the trees around the clearing. Do not be careless about burning the brush and the refuse. Do it in a time and in a way that you will not destroy the young growth or the standing timber. Have some system. Go through your wood lot and mark the trees that ought to come out. In this way the wood lot can be made a good investment to the farm and be made useful a great many years.

TO SOW TINY SEEDS.

These are often wasted by sowing them with an extravagant hand; another waste is deep planting. Mix the fine seeds with ten or twenty times their bulk of sand, and sprinkle them over the seed bed from a paperbox. A light covering of fine white sand makes an ideal blanket for the bed of tiny seeds. This will not "crust" or "bake" in the wind and sun like a clay loam, which often will not yield to the upward pressure of the plantlets. Secure a supply of fine, white sand for this purpose and use it when needed.—Indiana Farmer.

GIVE THE STOCK SALT.

Prof. Mayo, who is good authority, adds his advice to that of many others in the following:

Common salt is essential to nearly all domestic animals, and it should be given to them frequently. If animals are allowed free access to salt they eat only what nature requires, but to animals not accustomed to salt is must be supplied very gradually or they will eat too much at first and are likely to be overtaken with indigestion or even death. Sheep are sometimes poisoned by eating too much salt when they are accustomed to it.

A Bret Harte Joke.

Sam Davis of Nevada, once made a wager that he could successfully imitate the style of any living or dead poet, and do it so thoroughly that the difference was not discernible; and that the public, the press, and the critics would not detect the fraud. As a result he wrote "Binley and 46," to which he signed F. Bret Harte's name. The fake was put out in a publication known as "The Open Letter." It described an engineer who took his train through a snowstorm in the Sierras, dying at his post.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the poem was copied. "Binley and 46" was given a full page in "Leslie's Weekly," with a portrait of Bret Harte, and described as "the best short poem of the decade."

It was many years before Mr. Harte denied its authorship. The poem has since been incorporated in several books of popular recitations, notwithstanding Binley freezes to death beside a roaring locomotive furnace, with one hundred and fifty pounds of steam up and two cords of wood within reach.—Success Magazine.

A good cook wastes nothing.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

THE LOVELIEST THING ON EARTH.

Once to a large and busy town
A lot of wise men came,
So wise that to the simplest thing
They'd give a Latin name.

Students and scholars, great and grave,
Of mighty fame and worth;
They met there to decide what is
The loveliest thing on earth.

For days and nights they did debate,
Propounding theories deep;
(And by their speeches long and dull
Sent everyone to sleep!)

With spectacles and microscopes,
And telescopes so high,
They tried to prove a thousand things.
Who understood? Not I.

Then, when a year had come and gone,
And still with learned care,
They argued hotly every day,
A little child came there.

One old professor, who was kind
(In spite of too much Greek),
Caressed the child, and said, "My dear,
Perhaps you've what we seek!"

"The loveliest thing on earth!" and all
The others cried, "Who knows?"
The child said, "Why, I've got it here!"
And showed—a new-blown rose.

—Dorothy M. S. Browne, in Lady's Pictorial.

THE STORY OF A HERO.

Would you like to hear the story of a hero?

It was just 632 years ago that the bravest of brave Scottish Kings was born. You have all heard his name. It was Robert Bruce.

He was descended from Robert de Bruis, a Norman Knight who went with William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and who founded the illustrious family of Bruce, famous in Scottish history.

They were all fighters; of course Robert Bruce was trained as a soldier and spent his life battling, for his country. None of his family and few heroes equaled him in bravery.

When Bruce was only 22 years old he was head of a large army, and joined the Scottish leaders in arms against England for the independence of their country. He became one of the four regents of the Scottish Kingdom and was crowned King of Scotland at Scone on March 27, 1305.

Then began the fierce struggle of the Scotch against the English. Bruce was at first overcome and his estates confiscated, and he was forced to retire to the mountain wilderness for refuge. But two years later, he had rescued the whole of Scotland from the English, and taken possession of the Isle of Man. Though the English tried hard they could not oust the Scotsmen and the independence of Bruce and his Kingdom were recognized at the treaty of March 4, 1328.

The greatest battle fought by Bruce was that of Barmockburn, near Stirling Castle, when the English army of 100,000 men were totally routed by the Scotch numbering 30,000 and 15,000 camp-followers. The loss of the Scotch is said to have been only 5,000; while the English left 30,000 dead upon the field.

A beautiful monument to Robert Bruce stands today upon a high bluff overlooking the old battlefield which is now covered by well kept villages and farms, with the winding Forth flowing between. The tourist may see the "Bore stone" where Bruce planted his standard on that eventful day, June 24, 1314.

A pretty story is told of Robert Bruce who in a time of distress and weakness took refuge in a cave. Worn with fighting and fasting, he fell asleep. When he awoke, still somewhat discouraged, he noticed a spider that was busy at work spinning a web at the opening of the cave. The energy and industry of the busy little weaver impressed and touched him. He arose with fresh courage, reunited his brave scattered forces and went on to victory—Philadelphia Record.

"NAPOLEON."

We had once a prairie dog whom we named Napoleon, on account of his extraordinary energy, courage and acuteness. We had a pair of them, the other being Josephine; but there was nothing remarkable about her. Napoleon was a fat little fellow, but exceedingly strong and brave.

We had caught a young woodchuck. It was old enough to have all the undaunted ferocity of its species; and, indeed, it was already nearly three times the size of Napoleon. The woodchuck had been left out in the sitting room where it had retreated into the unused fireplace, and sat, glaring furiously at every one who approached, and keeping its mouth wide open, except when, from time to time, it would close it with a fearful snap, loudly grinding its teeth together in a way peculiar to woodchucks. Some one brought in Napoleon, and, to my horror, set him down on the floor. I was for snatching him up, feeling sure that the woodchuck would make an end of him; but my father said: "Let them be. We can interfere in time." Napoleon, after investigating other parts of the room, trotted toward the fireplace. The woodchuck drew himself up and opened his mouth as wide as it would go, while his eyes gleamed with fury; and I held my breath in terror for my pet, who walked up to him, seemingly greatly interested. Napoleon never paused an instant, but proceeded to examine the woodchuck's wide-open mouth, thrusting his whole muzzle inside it, and then actually putting out his little pink tongue and sampling the roof of the woodchuck's mouth! Every moment I thought: "Now, now it will be all up with Napoleon. Those awful jaws will shut and that will be the end."

But nothing of the kind happened; the woodchuck seemed entirely paralyzed; he did not relax a muscle, but sat immovable, with mouth wide open, as he had done when Napoleon first approached. The latter made a long and leisurely inspection, first of the inside and then of the outside of the woodchuck's mouth, and at last trotted calmly away again, leaving the poor nonplussed animal sitting calmly in the fireplace as before.

Napoleon lived for several years more, and at last died of old age (so we believe), his mate having previously escaped — From "Nature and Science," in St. Nicholas.

SQUIRRELS' WINTER STORIES.

Here in Maine—in fact, all over New England, says the Bangor News, red squirrels do not put by great hoards of any kind for winter use. When a Maine red squirrel has filled itself with acorns and beech nuts it will hide a few here and there—under leaves, in hollow logs, in cracks of rifted trees and among stone heaps.

An average red squirrel, having the run of an oak grove in the fall of the year, may in the course of two weeks hide away from two to four quarts of acorns, though they will be in perhaps twenty different places, and in no instance which we have noted has any nut been shelled.

The squirrel which plans a hoard of nuts and makes deliberate preparations for winter is the little chipmunk, or striped squirrel, which seeks winter quarters soon after heavy frost and which remains in hiding all winter. The chipmunk often hides as many as two quarts of shelled beech nuts in one place. Their store-houses are, as a rule, under the ground in sloping and sandy soil.

There is a colony of chipmunks among the mounds of graves in the cemetery on Indian Island, Old Town, which numbers nearly 100 individuals, and it speaks well for the kindness of the Indian children to know that the little workers are permitted to live so near to human habitations, for the Indian cottages are on all sides.

It is believed that most observing woodsmen will say that the red squirrels of this vicinity seldom make large catches of provisions for winter consumption and never shell the stored nuts. In fact, the red species have no need to pay much heed to such matters, as they are abroad and active in the coldest days of winter, as much as they are in midsummer, so precautions for food are not demanded. As the red squirrels subsist for a good part of the year upon the cones of pines and spruces, which hang to the limbs, they do not care how deep or hard the snow may be, feeling secure in finding all the food they want among the treetops.

A HUMANE HUNTER.

In the northern part of Maine, fifteen miles from the nearest neighbor, is a large and comfortable farm, where the wild folk of the woods are very happy because the farmer who lives there will not allow any bird or beast to be killed on his property.

The wild deer know they are safe there, for nearly every afternoon three or four would come out and feed in a field near the house, and we could go very near without frightening them.

The farmer has many sheep and lambs, and carries salt to the pasture for them every morning, and often at nightfall he sees the deer at the same place where salt was given to the sheep.

He tells the story of a hunter, who came to his home one autumn to kill deer, and when he found that the farmer would not have them killed on his farm he was anxious to go farther on, so the farmer harnessed a horse to take him to Moose River. As they drove along they saw a deer feeding near the edge of the wood; it lifted its graceful head and came down within a few feet of the carriage, walking along and watching the men with its beautiful, trustful eyes.

"Why don't you shoot?" asked the farmer. "You want to kill a deer.

"Shoot that deer!" replied the hunter. "I wouldn't hurt it for a thousand dollars! The man who would shoot a creature like that would be a villain."

This is one of the stories the farmer likes to tell.—Our Dumb Animals.

THE HAIRY WOODPECKER.

He's a drummer.
He eats the boring worm.
He rids the trees of insects.
He dresses in very smart black and white.
He dwells from Canada down to the Carolinas.
He uses his strong bill for a hammering tool.
He much prefers to dwell in the deep woods.
He has a bright red spot on the nape of his neck.
His other half is denied the fascinating spot of red.
He predicts warm weather by pecking low on a tree.

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First class accommodations for the traveler Good table board and sleeping apartments The choicest liquors at the bar. Stable accommodations for horses is the best to be had. Bus to and from all trains on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, at Coburn

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LADIES

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator
Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.
Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

...LEE'S... NEW LIFE TEA

ALWAYS CURES
CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE,
And imparts new life to the whole system. At all druggists and dealers, 25c, or sent by mail, if your dealer will not supply you. Address,
John D. Lengham, Holley, N. Y.

CAN'T STRAIGHTEN UP.

Kidney Trouble Causes Weak Backs and Multitude of Pains and Aches.

Col. R. S. Harrison, Deputy Marshal, 716 Common St., Lake Charles, La., says: "A kick from a horse first weakened my back and affected my kidneys. I became very bad and had to go about on crutches. The doctors told me I had a case of chronic rheumatism, but I could not believe them, and finally began using Doan's Kidney Pills for my kidneys. First the kidney secretions came more freely, then the pain left my back. I went and got another box, and that completed a cure. I have been well for two years."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PLANTS THAT HAVE VANISHED.

Shrubs of Southern Mountains That Go for No Known Reason.

In the southern mountains certain flowers have been lost for nearly a century and rediscovered by chance in a different locality, thriving and abundant. No one knows the cause of their disappearance, by what means they were removed, or why they prefer their new habitat.

One curious feature is that these vanished flowers or shrubs, are not as a rule insignificant plants that one might overlook. On the contrary, the beautiful variety of sumach named after Michaux, a French botanist, which was lost so many years ago and has only recently been found again, bore great panicles of cramy blossoms first, and later on thick clusters of velvety and crimson fruit.

Its leaves also turned a rich crimson in autumn, so that its seemed to flame and glow on the mountain sides.

Another lost plant, also a shrub, the elliottia, was a striking beauty. It belonged to the heath family and had long spikes of white blossoms, each blossom shaped like a St. Andrew's cross, in vivid contrast with its lustrous green foliage. It has now vanished as completely as if it had never existed.

Some of the plants were fortunately collected in 1878 by a gentleman near Augusta, Ga., so that it has disappeared in less than a quarter of a century. No reason is known for this loss either to botanists or the people among whom it once bloomed.—New York Herald.

Queer English Election Law.

If a person's name gets on the English registry of voters, however improperly, he has an indefensible right to vote. Thus it happened in the recent election that a woman voted for a member of parliament. In another case, at Rayleigh, in Essex, a schoolboy, James Griggs, 11 years old, residing at Thundersley—found himself legally entitled to a claim to vote. At the Rayleigh polling station the lad presented himself on the day of the election, and, satisfying the officials in charge of his identity with the person named in the register, was given a paper and allowed to vote.

But few girls are as homely as they sometimes act.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors, Pimples and Carbuncles--Costs Nothing to Try.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) is a certain and sure cure for eczema, itching skin, humors, scabs, scales, watery blisters, pimples, aching bones or joints, boils, carbuncles, prickling pain in the skin, old eating sores, ulcers, etc. Botanic Blood Balm cures the worst and most deep-seated cases by enriching, purifying and vitalizing the blood, thereby giving a healthy blood supply to the skin. Heals every sore and gives the rich glow of health to the skin. Builds up the broken down body and makes the blood red and nourishing. Especially advised for chronic, old cases that doctors, patent medicines and hot springs fail to cure. Druggists, $1, with complete directions for home cure. To prove B. B. B. cures, sample sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble, and free medical advice sent a sealed letter.

Signing your name to a friend's note is a bad sign.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

SEAL.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An almost sure way to make a girl kiss you is to get her to say she won't.

SAVED BABY LYON'S LIFE.

Awful Sight From That Dreadful Complaint, Infantile Eczema--Mother Praises Cuticura Remedies.

"Our baby had that dreadful complaint, Infantile Eczema, which afflicted him for several months, commencing at the top of his head, and at last covering his whole body. His sufferings were untold and constant misery, in fact, there was nothing we would not have done to have given him relief. We finally procured a full set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about three or four days he began to show a brighter spirit and really laughed, for the first time in a year. In about ninety days he was fully recovered. Praise for the Cuticura Remedies has always been our greatest pleasure, and there is nothing too good that we could say in their favor, for they certainly saved our baby's life, for he was the most awful sight that I ever beheld prior to the treatment of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Maebelle Lyon, 1826 Appleton Ave., Parsons, Kan., July 18, 1905."

When riches come in at the window friends flock to the door.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

The Latest Pennsylvania News Told in Short Order.

Mrs. Henry Noldy, aged 65, who was totally blind for many years, fell down stairs at her residence in North Scranton, and broke her neck.

Miss Florence Townsend, of Kimberton, and Miss Sophia Steese, of Mount Springs, students at the State Normal School at West Chester, were badly burned in the laboratory by an explosion of nitric acid, but neither is seriously injured. The young women were experimenting with the acid, when the retort they were using suddenly exploded and the acid was thrown into their faces. It is feared both will be badly scarred. One of Miss Townsend's eyes is injured.

Rev. A. W. Brownmiller, pastor of the First United Evangelical Church, Lebanon, broke ground for the erection of a $20,000 church and parsonage. Members of the Women's Sewing Society filled the first cart with ground taken from the excavations and the work was continued for three hours by a score of male members of the congregation. The young men will work nightly on the excavations until the work is completed. Each evening refreshments will be served to the workers by the women of the congregation.

As he entered the Philadelphia & Reading station at Girardville the other night, Michael Klatch, a track walker of Mahanoy Plane, was floored by a vicious dog, which leaped upon him. Before the animal could be driven off Klatch lost his nose and a goodly portion of the upper lip, which were torn off.

The San Francisco disaster has a direct bearing on the interests of at least one town in Northampton County. Dr. Irwin Bachman, president of the Standard Cement Company, with offices in the Crocker Building, San Francisco, arrived in Easton with a number of California capitalists Wednesday to begin work on a $1,000,000 cement mill to be erected at Friedensthal, a stone's throw from Belfast Junction, along the slate belt trolley line. The output of this mill was to be about sixty carloads of cement a day, surpassing the combined output of all the mills in the Nazareth district. News of the earthquake has halted the Californians from perfecting arrangements for building the plant at this time. Dr. Bachman owns mills at Napa, Cal., and quite a colony of Easton and Northampton County people is out there operating them. A telegram to Dr. Bachman said all were safe and the mills running.

Seven men were injured, two fatally, by an explosion of powder in the Hazel coal mine of the Pittsburg, Buffalo Co. On their trip into the mine, one of the men carried a quantity of blasting powder wrapped in a paper. The flame of his lamp came in contact with the powder and an explosion resulted. The injured were all foreigners.

The general officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania have decided to hold the division encampment at Gettysburg on July 21-28 next.

Captain Hiram Meyers, a Civil War Veteran, who fought in all the famous battles in Virginia and whose company led in the first charge at Petersburg, is dead at Bangor, aged 71 years. He was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a member of Sedwick Post, No. 1, New York, and when U. S. Grant's body lay in state in City Hall, New York, was one of the guards surrounding it.

A gang of safe-crackers entered the post office at New Holland the other morning, cracked the safe, stole considerable money and stamps and got away with their booty. When Postmaster John Roland entered the post office he found the place in a topsy-turvy condition and the safe looking like a lot of junk. The cracks at the safe door were sealed with wax and nitroglycerin was used as an explosive. The plunder secured is valued at $150. The robbers were evidently not adequately provided with tools for the shop of Lloyd Eberly, plumber, was entered and a number of implements stolen. The bran store of Mr. Gunzenhauser, in the borough, was also forced open and a bale of hay taken, presumably for horse feed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peters, mother of E. P. Peters, owner of the Peters House, at Bushkill, is dead at the age of 87 years. Mrs. Peters and her husband, who died some years ago, first developed the village as a Summer resort, over fifty years ago.

Civil Engineer Began, running a line at Dornsife, eleven miles west of Shamokin, in an agricultural district. They would not state for whom they were working. It is believed they are employees of the Wabash Railroad, and that the line will pass through the Mahanoy Valley from Pittsburg to New York.

Recently, John Reklaitis, of Shamokin, missed $35 in greenbacks from his bed tick, where he kept it, prior to placing it in a bank. He kept a strict watch, and finally was rewarded by seeing a rat emerge from a hole in the room and make its way to the tick, from which it exeracted some straw and carried it to the hole. Reklatis soon found his missing money in the rat's nest.

At the annual meeting of the Allentown fire police, retiring captain Irvin J. Bachman was presented with a handsome gold badge. These officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, A. R. Ross; vice president, H. J. Stuber; secretary, E. A. Adams; treasurer, Edward Bartholomew; captain, S. O. Reichard; lieutenants, James McFadden, Harry Bowman and Charles Stoneback.

Ground has been broken for the new synagogue of Kenesseth Israel Congregation, to be erected in Allentown.

Howe Breckenbridge of McKinney, was committed to jail at Carlicle on charges brought against him by his mother, who alleged that he took a horse and buggy from her and sold it to the proprietor of a Shippensburg hotel. The young man was also accused by a Shippensburg liveryman of having stolen robes, blankets and other driving equipments.

Mrs. Mary Simpson, aged 86 years, was found dead in bed at her home, Chester Pike and Oak Lane, Glenolden. Coroner Gilmour is investigating.

COMMERCIAL

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade." says:

"Stringency in the money market has caused no interruption to the wholesome progress of trade and industry, although tending to develop conservatism in speculative departments. Weather conditions accelerate the distribution of seasonable merchandise and retail business is of large volume outside the immediate vicinity of the coal mines and a few other places where local controversies have their influence. Building operations are only limited by the supply of labor and material, which cause frequent delays, and the heavy consumption of all commodities is shown by the highest level of quotations since February, 1884, Dun's index number on April 1 being $106,066, against $104,204 a month previous, and $99,206 a year ago.

Since the month opened there has been a further advance. Manufacturing plants are fully engaged; pig iron production is at the maximum, shipments of footwear from Boston exceed those of any previous year and a stronger tone is reported at the textile mills in response to the well maintained markets for raw material.

Structural shapes and steel rails continue the prominent feature of the iron and steel industry, although every department has recently broadened in interest.

Failures this week numbered 193 in the United States, against 214 last year, and twenty in Canada, compared with twenty a year ago.

Bradstreet's says:

"Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week are 2,362,347 bushels, against 2,155,816 last week, 1,292,301 this week last year, 1,213,855 in 1904, and 2,977,777 in 1903. Corn exports for the week are 1,725,799 bushels, against 3,103,586 last week, 2,299,767 a year ago, 583,339 in 1904, and 1,677,621 in 1903.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore, Md.—Wheat—Receipts, 6,882 bushels, including 250 bushels Southern and 6,572 bushels Western; shipments from elevators, 27,683 bushels; stock in elevators, 286,523 bushels. The receipts of Southern Wheat were small and the market was quiet. Bag lots by sample sold at 78c., 80c., and 82c., as to quality and condition. The market closed at 88¾c. for No. 2 red and 81¼c. for steamer No. 2 red.

Corn—Receipts, 34,547 bushels, including 1,900 bushels Southern white, 3,000 bushels Southern yellow and 29,647 bushels Western. Sales of a cargo of white were at 54c., to go to the export elevator, and of one small parcel of white on the wharf at 54c. The yellow sold on private terms.

Oats—Receipts, 9,841 bushels; withdrawn, 13,616 bushels; stock in elevators, 352,556 bushels. The market was firm. The quotations were as follows: White, No. 2, 38¾@39c.; white, No. 3, 37¾@38¼c.; white, No. 4, 36½@37c.; mixed, No. 2, 37½@38c.; mixed, No. 3, 36½@37c.; mixed, No. 4, 35½@36c.

Rye—Receipts, 7,272 bushels; withdrawn, 21,386 bushels; stock in elevators, 138,037 bushels. The market was steady. The quotations were as follows: No. 2 Western Rye, export elevator, 65¼c.

Hay—The market was firm at quotations as follows: Choice Timothy, $16; No. 1 Timothy, large bales, $15.50.

Cheese—The market was firm. Jobbing prices were: Flat, 14½c. per pound; picnic, 14¾c.

Eggs—Receipts were equal to the demand, with an easier market. Fancy Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, 16¼c.; Virgina, per dozen, 16¼c.; Western, per dozen, 16¼c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, old Hens, per pound, 12c.; old Roosters, each, 25@30c., as to size; Chickens, young, large, per pound, 15@16c.; do., small, per pound, 18@20c., spring Chickens, 1 to 1¼ pounds, per pound, 20@33c.

New Yrok.—Flour—Receipts, 22,943 barrels; exports, 9,188 barrels. Firm, but quiet. Minnesota Patent, $4.25@4.50.

Wheat—Receipts, 16,000 bushels; exports, 7,993 bushels. Spot unsettled; No. 2 red, 90c. nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 91c. nominal f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 84,925 bushels; exports, 223,557 bushels. Spot firm; No. 2, 56c. nominal elevator and 54¼c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 55½c. nominal; No. 2 white, 56c.

Oats—Receipts, 175,000 bushels; exports, 137,356 bushels. Spot market steady; mixed Oats, 26@32 pounds, 37@37½c.; natural white, 30@33 pounds, 38@39c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Beeves, $4@6.30; Cows and Heifers, $1.60@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.70.

Hogs—Market 5@7½c. higher; estimated receipts Monday, 36,000 head. Mixed and butchers', $6.45@6.70; good heavy, $6.60@6.72½; rough heavy, $6.25@6.40; light, $6.67½; Pigs, $5.90@6.45, bulk, $6.55@6.65.

Sheep—Market steady. Sheep, $3.25@6.25; Yearlings, $5.65@6.40; Lambs, $4.75@6.65.

New York.—Dressed Beef steady at 6½@8½c. per pound for native sides. Exports, 757 Beeves and 7,915 quarters of Beef. Calves—Receipts, 147 head. Feeling unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—A few choice unshorn Sheep sold at $6.25 per 100 pounds; unshorn Lambs, $7.25@7.50. Dressed Mutton slow at 8@9½c.

Hogs—Feeling firm to a fraction higher. Country-dressed Hogs steady at 7½@9½c.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

In eight days 5483 signatures were brought into the Anti-Citizens' Alliance in Los Angeles, Cala.

Union pavers and rammermen have been supplented by nonunionists on city work in Cincinnati, O.

Railroad metal workers in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., have consolidated with the sheet metal workers.

A strike of miners has broken out in Trifail, in Carinthia, about 2600 men being out for an increase of 20 per cent.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS
AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

COCKNEY SHOCKED AT WASTE.

Incidentally His Knowledge of Farming Was Meager.

A Manchester manufacturer was praising the late Lord Masham, who invented the wool-carding machine—the machine which in a marvelous manner takes in at one end huge armloads of wool and discharges at the other end woolen yarn ready for spinning.

"Lord Masham spent some years of his youth in America," said the manufacturer. "He liked our American ways. He profited by them. So earnestly, on his return to England, did he urge the English people to imitate the Americans that he was given the nickname of 'American Jack.'

"I knew Lord Masham and he told me that he imputed his success to his adoption of the American spirit—the spirit of humble and unremitting inquiry and struggle.

"Unremitting inquiry, a great struggle after improvement, was the keynote of the American character, Lord Masham said, and what he disliked in the character of too many Britons was the direct opposite to this—a stupid and domineering ignorance.

"'Stupid and domineering ignorance,' said Lord Masham. 'Why, a cockney visited my Swinton hall estate one day and seeing a farm boy planting potatoes shouted to the lad: "'Hi s'y, what do you want a hidin' them potatoes for, you idiot? Don't you know the bloomin' things is worth £5 a ton in London?"'"

A BUSY WOMAN.

Can Do the Work of 3 or 4 If Well Fed.

An energetic young woman living just outside of N. Y. writes:

"I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for 2 children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines (designing fancy work for the latter) and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"It was not always so, and a year ago when the shock of my nursing baby's death utterly prostrated me and deranged my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate as much as a mouthful of solid food, and was even in worse condition mentally, he would have been a rash prophet who would have predicted that it ever would be so.

"Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation, and other bowel derangements, all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief—nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began the use of Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals.

"To-day I am free from all the troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect, I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact, I am a new woman, entirely made over, and I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

WET?
No doubt you'll need a
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
SUIT or SLICKER
this season.
Make no mistake — it's the kind that's guaranteed to keep you dry and comfortable in the hardest storm. Made in Black or Yellow. Sold by all reliable dealers.
A. J. TOWER CO.,
BOSTON, U. S. A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., Ltd.
Toronto, Can.

When a girl is going to stay up late one night at a party, it is a sign that her mother will stay up late several to make her dress.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

London's first Turkish bath under municipal control was recently opened.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Professor Stinson asserts that the use of apples will improve the disposition.

DON'T MISS THIS.

A Cure For Stomach Trouble—A New Method, by Absorption—No Drugs.

Do You Belch?

It means a diseased Stomach. Are you afflicted with Short Breath, Gas, Sour Eructations, Heart Pains, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Burning Pains and Lead Weight in Pit of Stomach, Acid Stomach, Distended Abdomen, Dizziness, Colic?

Bad Breath or Any Other Stomach Torture?

Let us send you a box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it cures.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure and very pleasant. Cures by absorption. Harmless. No drugs. Stomach Trouble can't be cured otherwise—so says Medical Science. Drugs won't do—they eat up the Stomach and make you worse.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to know it, hence this offer. This offer may not appear again.

4286 GOOD FOR 25c. 144

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name and 10c. in stamps or silver, and we will supply you a sample free if you have never used Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers, and will also send you a certificate good for 25c. toward the purchase of more Belch Wafers. You will find them invaluable for stomach trouble; cures by absorption. Address MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 3d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

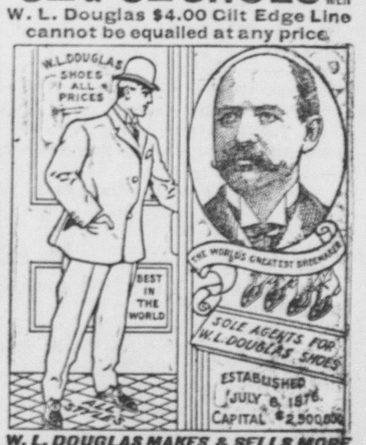
Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

All druggists, 50c. per box, or by mail upon receipt of price. Stamps accepted.

No, Alonzo, a man isn't always a plug because he wears a plug hat.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.


W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES ALL PRICES
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOEMAKER
BEST IN THE WORLD
SOLE AGENTS FOR W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES
ESTABLISHED JULY 9, 1876.
CAPITAL $2,500,000

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom. *Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.* Write for Illustrated Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

That Delightful Aid to Health

Paxtine
Toilet Antiseptic

Whitens the teeth—purifies mouth and breath—cures nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, and by direct application cures all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions caused by feminine ills.

Paxtine possesses extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal qualities unlike anything else. At all druggists, 50 cents

LARGE TRIAL PACKAGE FREE

The R. Paxton Co., Boston, Mass.

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks solicited.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 Days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY
BNU 17

HE ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
who goes straight to work to cure
Hurts, Sprains, Bruises
by the use of
St. Jacobs Oil
and saves time, money and gets out of misery quickly.
It Acts Like Magic. Price, 25c. and 50c.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1906.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed—Centre Hall, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning, communion, preparatory service Saturday evening; Union, afternoon; Georges Valley, evening.

Methodist—Sprucetown, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

SALE REGISTER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 2 o'clock, trustee's sale of the real estate of Jacob R. Bible, bankrupt, on the premises in Potter township: Two tracts of land. No. 1 contains 7 acres, 55 perches, with a two-story dwelling; No. 2. 70 1-4 acres, with house and barn.

Fertilizers & Fertilizers.

The undersigned have on hand all grades of fertilizers at Centre Hall and Oak Hall, at prices that will be an object to investigate. Call on us before placing your order.

(tf) J. H. & S. E. WEBER.

Pet Saved Tot's Life.

Mabel Shamary, aged four years fell into a deep spring near Salem, Snyder county, Wednesday of last week.

The little girl would have drowned had not a pet dog seized her by the skirts and pulled her out of the water.

Another Grange Bank.

The third Grange National bank in Pennsylvania will be organized at Huntingdon. An enthusiastic meeting of farmers was held there and addresses were made by State Master W. F. Hill, of Chambersburg, and J. G. McHenry, of Columbia county, a banker. The capital stock will be $25,000, and eighty-five shares were subscribed at the first meeting.

From Oklahoma.

From Mountainview, Oklahoma, S. J. Krader writes the Reporter under date of April 16:

Corn is up, and the prairies are green. There will be plenty of peaches and plums, and some cherries. Send you a sample of our alfalfa, which you will notice is fourteen to fifteen inches in length, and the stalks of which are very heavy.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Daniel Fink to W. Fred Fink, April 13, 1906; 51 acres, 74 perches, in Taylor twp. $500.

Lot B. Callahan, et. ux., to George W. Howartt, April 11, 1906; premises in Philipsburg. $1250.

A. Y. Williams, et. ux., to George R. Williams, July 3, 1905; two lots in Port Matilda $115.

Clara Ellen Rishel to W. H. Stoner, March 26, 1906; premises in Boalsburg. $500.

Darwin A. Hotchkiss to Thomas Delaney, April 14, 1906; 150 acres 57 perches in Taylor twp. $1.00.

J. I. Lucas, et. ux., to Jas. W. Lucas, May 12, 1903; lot in Snow Shoe twp. $25.

Geo. C. Hosterman, et. ux., to Christiana Seyner, April 3, 1906; premises in Harris twp. $850.

John A. Hoy, et. ux., to Geo. Glenn et. ux., April 17, 1906; lot in State College. $1000.

Wm. P. Humes, et. al., to John A. Hoy, April 12, 1906; lot in State College. $700.

Edith Miller, et. baron., to Amanda R. Houtz, March 2, 1905; house and lot in Miles twp. $250.

Wm. B. Mingle, et. al., exrs., of Rebecca Sparr to Harry S. Shirk, March 27, 1906; land in Centre Hall. $1,062.

H. N. Walker, et. ux., to E. N. Irwin, December 6, 1904; lot in Snow Shoe twp. $135.

David S. Bechdel, et. ux., to Clair R. Schenck, March 26, 1902; 1-10 interest in land in Liberty twp. $600.

John N. Lauth, et. al., to H. A. Moore, et. al., Nov. 1, 1904; 6 acres 40 perches in Howard twp. $1.00.

C. C. Bartges, et. ux., to B. D. Brisbin, et. al., 155 acres in Potter twp. $4000.

H. S. Taylor, sheriff, to Samuel C. Bower, August 28, 1905; tract of land 138 acres 2 perches in Howard twp. $800.

A. P. Luse, et. ux., to C. W. Luse, Jan. 17, 1901; ½ interest in lot in Centre Hall. $100.

Caroline Gratz, et. bar., to Reuben Smull, Nov. 2, 1876; 10 acres in Miles twp. $15.

Brice D. Brisbin, et. al., to Harry S. Shirk, April 7, 1906; 100 acres in Potter twp. $1900.

James Callahan, et. ux., to Jacob B. Sprow, Sept. 1, 1906; lot in Potter twp. $75.

Oak Hall.

Miss Mabel Kline, of Filmore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elmer Lowder.

Mrs. E. B. Peters and Mrs. N. J. Rishel visited at the home of William Rishel, at Lemont, last week.

Miss Anna Steele, of Lemont, was a caller in town on Friday.

Arthur Peters came home from Williamsport Commercial College to assist with the spring work on the farm.

Daniel Lowder is building an addition to his house.

Ed. Marshall and wife, of Buffalo Run, visited at M. W. Benner's on Sunday.

Mrs. A. W. Dale and daughter attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Ross, at Linden Hall, last Friday.

A. Sellers, the enterprising founder of [illegible] shipped a large number of [illegible] last week.

COURT ADJOURNED MONDAY.

Owing to Illness of Judge's Daughter—Grand Jury Remained in Session to Perform Its Work.

The regular term of April Court convened Monday morning at ten o'clock with Hon. Ellis L. Orvis, President Judge on the bench.

Prothonotary Kimport and Register Tuten were in their respective places.

W. H. Faries, Esq., of Sunbury, acted official court stenographer owing to the inability of G. S. Burrows to be present.

The first business before the Court was the swearing in of the members of the grand jury by the prothonotary. Alexander McCoy, of Potter township, was appointed foreman. Judge Orvis then explained fully the secrecy of what would take place in the grand jury room, as well as explained the duties of that body of men as grand jurors.

The other part of the morning session was taken up in the presentation of motions and petitions by the several members of the bar and in the hearing of quarterly reports of the constables of boroughs and townships in the county.

The list of criminal cases for trial during the week were few and of little importance. In addition to the criminal list there were seven civil cases in the nature of appeals from judgements rendered by the justices of the peace to be disposed of by the court.

For the week of court beginning April 30, there are twenty-one cases on the list for trial, and for the special week beginning Monday, May 7, there are sixteen cases to be disposed of.

Just before the close of the court at the morning session the Judge received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his daughter with diphtheria, who is in Philadelphia. He was compelled to leave on the 1:25 train. Court was therefore adjourned for the week. The traverse jurors were withdrawn.

The grand jury remained in session and finished its business. The foreman will make a report next Monday.

Rebersburg.

The farmers in this vicinity are engaged at sowing oats.

Frank Wate has opened his ice cream parlor for the summer, and solicits the patronage of the public.

Rev. Kline, an evangelist, is at present holding services in the Evangelical church, at this place.

Miss Nora Klinefelter, who was working at State College, came home last week and is now employed in the home of Harry Royer, at Rockville.

Mrs. Abbie Miller, an aged lady who formerly resided here but now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. David Schroch, near Loganton, while walking in the yard, the other day, fell and broke her leg. Mrs. Miller is the mother of Postmaster S. W. Miller.

Mrs. Chestie Stover, accompanied by her granddaughter, is visiting at Spring Mills.

Miss Maude Beck left on Friday for Wilkes-Barre, where she will spend several months.

Willis Weber is engaged in painting the interior of his house.

Prof. Allen Zsigler, principal of the Hazelton schools, spent last week in this vicinity, visiting his parents and other relatives.

Thomas Auman will not teach a term of summer school as had been announced. He did not receive a sufficient number of scholars to warrant teaching.

John Harter recently sold a team of fine driving horses to a gentleman in Loganton.

Noah Brungart has shut down his saw mill until after oats seeding and corn planting.

Lloyd Luse, of Coburn, visited the farmers in this neighborhood last week and took orders for the Centre Hall cornplanters.

Thomas Weber and family, who had sale of their household goods at Centre Mills Saturday, spent Sunday at this place with Mr. Weber's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weber.

Monday morning, G. P. Garret, with a gang of carpenters, commenced some extensive repair work on John Spangler's dwelling house at the east end of town.

Spring Mills.

Mrs. Chestie Stover, of Rebersburg, visited her daughter, Mrs. John Meyer, several days last week.

Miss Ketterman, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of James McClintic.

Mrs. Jerry Snavely, with her little grand-daughter, was at the home of her son, Frank Lontz, at Mifflinburg, several days last week.

H. Wood and lady enjoyed a drive to Bellefonte, last Wednesday.

Mrs. Catharine Condo left for Altoona, where she expects to remain for some time.

Wilbur Shires, of Burnham, is paying his parents an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Walker, of Rebersburg, spent Saturday at the home of T. M. Gramley.

Frank Hettinger, a former resident of this place, spent Sunday circulating among friends and relatives here.

The self-made man has a profound contempt for the fellow who is made by his tailor.

A NATURAL DIKE.

The Volcanic Formation Along the Course of Fall River.

Nature is full of strange freaks, and her agents—rains, storms, winds and even dust—produce results that might often be mistaken for the works of human hands, though frequently on a colossal scale.

Volcanic activities are mighty factors, and through them some wonderful phenomena are wrought. One of these may be seen along the course of Fall river, in northern California. This stream is of considerable size, and the work of nature's gigantic forces may be seen between the upper and lower cascades of the river.

It is what might properly be called a "volcanic dike." This dike extends for some distance along Fall river, near its banks and nearly parallel to the course. It bears close resemblance to a roughly constructed wall. The top of this dike is very ragged and the height of varying altitudes. In some places it is twenty feet high and several feet in thickness, and again may be easily clambered over. The rock of which this wall of nature is composed is of a very porous character, bearing some resemblance to pumice stone, though much more solid and of greater specific gravity.

That entire region is of volcanic origin and evidently was once the scene of great eruptive activity. Scoria and lava abound, though the face of the country is now thickly clad with timber and brush. The dike begins and ends abruptly.

The wall of the dike is evidently the result of volcanic forces, and has no doubt stood for many centuries. It stands clear from clinging rocks, has a narrow foundation, with vertical walls, and is very straight. The mystery is what forces of nature could have piled up or left standing this rock formation so uniform. This dike has puzzled not a few geologists who have visited and examined it.—American Inventor.

A FIERCE MERMAN.

Brand of Marine Monster Virginia Sported In 1676.

B. H. Blackwell of Oxford has published a careful reprint of "An Account of Virginia; Its Situation, Temperature, Productions, Inhabitants and Their Manner of Planting and Ordering Tobacco." It is, in brief, a pamphlet communicated to the Royal society in 1676 by one Thomas Glover, "an ingenious Chirurgion," who had lived for some years in the province. Mr. Glover would seem to have reckoned the sea serpent among the inhabitants of the colony to judge from the minute accuracy of the following description:

"A most prodigious Creature, much resembling a man, only somewhat larger, standing right up in the water with his head, neck, shoulders, breast and wast, to the cubits of his arms, above water; his skin was tawny, much like that of an Indian; the figure of his head was pyramidal, and slick, without hair, his eyes large and black, and so were his eyebrows; his mouth very wide, with a broad, black streak on the upper lip, which turned upward at each end like moustachoes; his countenance was grim and terrible; his neck, shoulders, arms, breast and wast were like unto the neck, arms, shoulders, breast and wast of a man; his hands, if he had any, were under water. He seemed to stand with his eyes fixed on me for some time, and afterward dived down, and a little after riseth at somewhat a farther distance and turned his head toward me again, and then immediately falleth a little under water and swimmeth away so near the top of the water that I could discern him throw out his arms and gather them in as a man doth when he swimmeth. At last he shoots with his head downward, by which means he cast tayl above the water, which exactly resembled the tayl of a fish, with a broad fane at the end of it."

No Doubt of His Honesty.

Deputy Sheriff and Chief of Police Alf Church of Woonsocket was known in his day as a man who was straightforward and blunt in all his dealings.

One day a grocer went to Alf for information about a certain Joe White, who had applied for credit and a book at his store, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Good morning, Mr. Church."

"Mornin'."

"Do you know Joe White?"

"Yes."

"What kind of a feller is he?"

"Putty fair."

"Is he honest?"

"Honest? I should say so. Been arrested twice for stealin' and acquitted both times."

Best Not Always Best.

It is a mistake to have the best. The reasons are two—one is that directly you have the best of anything you have closed an avenue to enjoyment, the enjoyment of waiting for a wish to be realized; the other is that one becomes sorry for those persons whom one sees stumbling along with the inferior article.—E. V. Lucas.

Trade Superstitions.

Dressmakers will not "fit" with black pins, and regard it as unlucky to tack with green cotton. Milliners regard as of happy augury the drop of blood falling on a hat from a pricked finger.—London Notes and Queries.

The Hair Restorers.

Dollie—He promised to send back my lock of hair, but he hasn't done it yet. Mollie—That's the way with these hair restorers—all promise and no performance.

To manage men one ought to have a sharp mind in a velvet sheath.—George Eliot.

Some people believe everything they hear, and take the rest for granted.

AN EFFECTIVE BAIT.

Clever Detective to Send After a Missing Debtor.

A registered letter is mighty effective bait. The Seventy-eighth street woman nibbled at the first throw.

"Of course it is for me," she said. "That is my name and that was my address before I moved here."

"Yes, that part of it's all right," the postman admitted, "but it says 'esquire.' You're not esquire."

"No," sighed the woman, "but I'm sure"—

"Of course you are sure," he put in, "but I can't leave the letter. This is a registered letter, and we have to be very careful of registered mail. The best I can do is to give you the name and address of the writer. Then you can make inquiry and ask to have the letter addressed properly."

The woman eyed the prosperous looking missive yearningly, but since the compromise offered was the best bargain obtainable she accepted it. The situation was puzzling. The name of her benefactor was totally unknown. Fortunately he was situated in a downtown office building, so immediately after luncheon she attempted to elucidate the mystery of the registered letter. Once inside the office she recognized her correspondent as the manager of a concern to which she had owed $2 for typewriting supplies for the last six months. She mentioned the letter; the man produced a bill.

"It was a copy of this," he said. "You had moved—we could not find you—mere oversight on your part of course—still, in order to keep our accounts square—you understand"—

The woman was so mad she wasn't sure whether she understood or not, but she paid the bill. When she had gone the manager treated himself to a fresh cigar.

"Registered letters," he said, are the best detectives going when the person you are after moves frequently and is guilty of no greater crime than shirking a little bill. An ordinary letter, even though forwarded to the proper address, may elicit no reply, but very few people can withstand the appeal of a registered letter. To bring results it must, of course, be improperly directed, so that the addressee cannot receive it. In that case it either arouses sufficient curiosity to bring the delinquent down here to investigate or is returned with the proper address marked on the envelope. In either event we get on the track of the debtor and are pretty sure to collect the money."—New York Press.

Aaronsburg.

E. R. Wolf has gone to Wolfs Store.

Miss Cordelia Acker was in town a few days.

Mrs. Charles Wolf had some trouble with her nose bleeding, Saturday night.

Mrs. Lizzie Shumaker, of Lock Haven, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. J. Deshler.

Constable B. W. and Mrs. Wyle and son John are spending a few days in Bellefonte.

Mrs. Ella Meyer and son Gray, of Coburn, spent Saturday with her father, J. C. Stover.

W. B Bitner and wife, of Spring Mills, visited the lady's sister, Miss Alice Bright, on Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Wert and Mrs. Chestie Wert were to Rebersburg Thursday to spend a few hours with Mrs. Hettie Gramley.

Mr. Carner brought Mrs. Rebecca Charles, of Hublersburg, to town on Sunday. She will remain a month or more.

Rev. F. W. Lauffer, the Reformed minister, and his family left here Tuesday for their new home at Martinsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Harter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mensch and son came from Bellefonte on Sunday, and spent the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mensch.

Since the first day of the disaster at San Francisco there have been many marriages performed, a fact no doubt due to the great danger in which many lovers found themselves and the consequent clearer perception of their feelings. That under the circumstances many of San Francisco's citizens should have the courage to marry augurs well for the spirit of hope and enterprise which possesses the stricken community.

Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine.

This is the first question your doctor would ask: "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to recovery. Keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's HAIR VIGOR. AGUE CURE. CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

LOCALS.

Harry E. Bible, who is employed in a large general store in Altoona, is home at present, owing to the illness of his father, Jonas Bible, at Centre Hill.

Hiram Grove, of Morganza, was in Centre Hall Saturday in company with his brother, 'Squire W. M. Grove, of Centre Hill. He came to Penns Valley to visit his aged father, John Grove, who has been in delicate health for several months. During his absence as superintendent of Division C, at the Morganza Reform School, George W. Smith, of Centre Hill, has charge of the same.

Advertise.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—
In the Estate of Jacob R. Bible } Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt }

By virtue of an order made by the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, the undersigned Trustee will expose and sell at public outcry on the premises in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 2 P. M.

No. 1. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Potter, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, a common corner between lands of Hettie Leaster, Andrew Stiffler and John Wolf, thence by lands of John Wolf, north 87 degrees, east 42 2-10 perches to a stake on bank of creek, thence by bank of creek south 5 perches to point in creek, thence through and along said creek, south 38 degrees, west 4 3-10 perches to a point in creek, thence by lands of D. R. Sweetwood south 50 degrees, east 3 6-10 perches to a post, thence by same, south 9 1-4 degrees, west 6 perches to a stake, thence by same, south 80 degrees, east 4 2-10 perches to a post, thence by lands of John Wolf, south 7 degrees, west 19 9-10 perches to a post, thence by same south 87 degrees, west 17 5-10 perches to post, thence by lands of Kate Toot, north 5 degrees, east 12 perches to stake, thence by same north 88 degrees, west 10 5-10 perches to stake, thence by same north 63 degrees, west 5 perches to stake, thence by same south 87 degrees, west 13 perches to post, thence by lands of Andrew Stiffler north 7 degrees, east 22 perches to place of beginning, containing 7 acres and 55 perches.

No. 2. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Potter, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, corner of lands of Grantor and Adam Rankin, north 88 degrees, west 45 7-10 perches to stone, thence along lands of Grantor, north 43 degrees, west 5 2-10 perches to stone in north side of public road, thence along same and public road south 76 degrees, west 13 7-10 perches to stone in north side of public road, thence along same and across Laurel run north 48 degrees, west 30 perches to stone, thence by same north 85 degrees, west 5 5-10 perches to stone, thence along lands of John Farner, dec'd, and the heirs of Bernard Wagner, dec'd, north 5 degrees, east 14 5-10 perches to a Linn wood tree, thence along lands of R. B. Treaster, north 69 degrees, east 29 2-10 perches to stones, thence along same south 50 1-2 degrees, east 23 1-2 perches to stone, thence by same and across Laurel run north 28 degrees, east 25 perches to stone, thence by same north 36 degrees, west 10 2-10 perches to stone, thence by same north 32 1-2 degrees, west 20 2-10 perches to a spruce, thence by same north 26 1-2 degrees, east 53 4-10 perches to the middle of Sinking Creek, thence by lands conveyed to the heirs of Catharine Toot, south 85 degrees, east 1 8-10 perches to a post, thence by same south 71 1-2 degrees, east 86 7-10 perches to stone, thence by lands of Adam Rankin south 8 1-4 degrees, east 117 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 70 1-4 acres.

Sold, discharged of all mortgages and encumbrances.

TERMS: Cash as soon as the property is knocked down to the purchaser.

W. M. ALLISON, Trustee.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

To a Smart Property-Owner.

Painting is practical work. Skill wins. It's the same with paint making.

You know 4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil makes enough paint for a moderate sized house—the best paint money can buy—because the L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes the L. & M. Paint wear like iron.

Buy L. & M. and don't pay $1.50 a gallon for Linseed Oil, as you do in ready-for-use paint, but buy oil fresh from the barrel at 60 cents, and mix with the L. & M.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

Engraved Cards.

Orders for engraved cards, invitations, etc., taken at this office. The highest class work.

An honest opinion has disrupted many a friendship.

WANTED—Travelling salesman. Must furnish references and invest One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars in our 6 per cent. bonds. Salary and expenses paid. Experience not required. We teach business at our mills. THE WHEELING ROOFING & CORNICE CO.

EGGS FOR SALE.—Eggs from standard bred White Wyandottes of a carefully selected heavy laying strain; pure white and the true Wyandotte shape, $1.00 per setting of 15.

D. J. MEYER, Centre Hall, Pa.

H. S. TAYLOR

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office: Opera House Block } BELLEFONTE, PA.
Opposite Court House }

All branches of legal business attended to promptly.

Shoes!

We have just received a full line of "Selz" shoes every pair of which are guaranteed.

Carpet!

Also, a full line of carpet samples direct from the Factory, from which you can select your Spring carpets. Come and see.

H. F. ROSSMAN
SPRING MILLS, PA.

Shoes! Shoes!

Good Resolution: For Health, Wealth and Prosperity buy your Shoes from Krape.

My price is saving, good health and prosperity assured.

Douglass, Dayton
A. A. Cutler
Radcliffe

Seeing is convincing in Price and Quality.
Come one and all.

C. A. KRAPE
Spring Mills, Pa.

Lot of
Clothing and Hats
From Last Season
At Half Price

Sale now going on in room next door to the Racket Store.

Come Early.

Montgomery & Company
BELLEFONTE, PA.